THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2391.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

On THURSDAY, the 11th of Dec. 1834.

The Amateurs will have the honor to perform,

AS A FAREWELL TO THE HON'BLE Mr. NEWNHAM.

The much Admired Musical Drama, of

GUY MANNERING,

Or the Gipsey's Prophesy,

and

For the second time here,

The highly Laughable Serio-Comic-Bombastic,--Operatic,--Tragical--Burlesque, called

DOCTOR BOLUS;

With entire new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations.

And nearly all the original Songs, Duets, Glees, and Choruses, &c.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A SERMON will be preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon, on behalf of the Bombay Branch of this Society, to-mmorrow morning and a Collection will be made after the Sermon.

HENRY JEFFREYS,
Secretary.

Saint Thomas's Church, Nov. 29th, 1834.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE general annual Meeting of the Society, to be held in St. Thomas's Church, on Thursday next, at half past six o'clock in the evening.

HENRY JEFFREYS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th November, 1834.

NOTICE

THE Contributors to the Funds of the Bombay District Benevolent Society, are requested to send the amount of their Donations and Subscriptions due for the present year, to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the Treasurers of the Society who have been authorized to receive the same. and to publish the list of Contributions, in conformity with the resolution of the committee, passed at a special meeting on the 10th of June last.

W. JACOB,
HUREE KESSOWJEE, } *Secretaries,*

23d November, 1834.

Contributions already received by the Secretary since 1st April last.

Major Dunsterville	50 0 00	Dr. Wallace....	50 0 00
Charity Fund of St. Thomas's Church	1000 0 00	Colonel Dickinson	75 0 00
Dr. Bell.....	20 0 00	Messrs. Sprague and Co	15 0 00
Capt. Henry Sandwith	15 0 00	Mr. Hutchison..	20 0 00
A. P. LeMesurier, Esq....	50 0 00	Mr. Spencer.....	20 0 00
W. H. Wathen, Esq.	30 0 00	Mr. Bennett	12 0 00
J. Wedderburn Esq.		Mr. Ketterer....	20 0 00
Donation....	100 0 00	Mr. Blowers	15 0 00
Subscription	50 0 00	Mr. Goodwin....	25 0 00
Revd. H. Jeffreys	100 0 00	Mr. Woolaston ...	12 0 00
John Warden, Esq.	150 0 00	Messrs. Eduljee, Cursetjee and Co.	15 0 00
Capt. Shortt.... .	75 0 00	Mr. Leggett	80 0 00
Dr Trash.... ...	50 0 00	Wm Newnham, Esq.	300 0 00
B. Doveton Esq..	50 0 00	Major Robertson	30 0 00
W. C. Bruce Esq.	30 0 00	Mr. James F. Prentice, Indian Navy	12 0 00
Revd. W. K. Fletcher.....	50 0 00	Lieut Smythe, 4th Regt	15 0 00
Dr. Walker	30 0 00		

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE NATIVE POOR ASYLUM, SINCE 1ST APRIL LAST, AS FOLLOWS:—

J. Farish Esq. .	300 0 00	Fine levied on a Servant	1 0 00
Dr. Henderson ..	15 0 00	Adam Campbell, Esq	30 0 00
Dr. D. C. Bell....	20 0 00	Lieut. Mitchell, 15th Regt	15 0 00
Colonel Goodfellow	30 0 00	E. H. Townsend Esq	58 2 00
Fine levied on a Servant	5 0 00	Lieut. Thomas, Candy	30 0 00
Donation directed to be paid by Dr. A. Gibson, received from Messrs. Forbes and Co..	133 1 00	Fine levied on a Servant	1 0 00
Fine levied on a Servant	0 0 68	Charles Russell ...	30 0 00
Captain Jameson.	20 0 00	Mr. Christopher, Indian Navy ...	10 00 0
Capt. Brucks ...	5 0 00	Major Dunsterville	25 0 00
Fine on a Servant	1 0 00	Dr. Trash.....	50 0 00
Mr. Charles Campbell, Indian, Navy	60 0 00	Fine on a Peon ..	1 0 00
Soldiers of H. M. 40th Regt by Revd J. Laurie.. ...	14 0 00	Mr. James F. Prentice, Indian Navy	12 0 00
		Capt. Reynolds..	50 0 00

W. JACOB, *Secretary.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of FRANCISCO ANTONIO PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to URSULA PEREIRA, the lawful Widow and Relict of the Testator, the Executrix named in and appointed by the said will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 28th day of Nov., 1834.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

AVISO.

TENDO-se recorrido ao Supremo Tribunal de Justica, em Bombay, para que se conceda a verificaçao da ultima vontade e Testamento de FRANCISCO ANTONIO PEREIRA, habitante Portuguez de Bombay, ja defuncto, a URSULA PEREIRA, legitima Viuva do Testador, e Testamenteira nomeado no dito Testamento—Faz-se saber d'isso, pelo Presente, a todos os interessados no mesmo. 28 de Novembro de 1834.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCURADOR.

MRS. E. L. BENNETT begs to inform the Ladies of the Presidency, that she has removed to No. 11, Forbes Street, within the Fort, where she will be happy to receive any orders for Cleaning Bonnets, &c.

Forbes Street, 29th November, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JUGGONNATH GUNPUTJEE HINDOO, late of Bombay, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of the above named JUGGONNATH GUNPUTJEE, deceased, may be granted to SUCCARAM GUNPUTJEE, the lawful Brother of the said JUGGONNATH GUNPUTJEE, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of Nov. 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

ज्याहोर खबर

इक्लीझो ईस्टीकाल सैद

मंबईकर हांदुकैलासवासी

जगननाथ गणपतजीचे वि

त वोशईबाबद

हेच कैलासवासी जगननाथ गणपत

जीचे सर्व वीतवोषयाचा आकत्यार

ध्यावयाकरिता मुंबई जुडीकेटरचे सु

प्राम कोउतांत हेच कैलासवासी जग

णनाथ गणपतजीचा सखा बंदु सखा

राम गणपतजी त्याणे आर्ज कला आ

हे को आल्लास द्यावें याबाबद जे को

णी समंद ठेवीत आसतील त्यास भूत

व्हावें तारीख २७ नवमबर सन १८३४

सो. ये. वेस्ट

वकील

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said HORMUSJEE COOVERJEE BALLEWALLA, may be granted to HAMABOYE, the widow of the said deceased, and SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE, the Grandson of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22d day of November, 1834.

J. P. LARKINS,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર હોરમજજી કુવરજી બાલીવાલાની

શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લે

વા ૧૧૩ શ્રી ચુમબલ્લી જુદીકેટરની શ્રુપ

રીમ કોરટમો એ મરનારની વીધવા કમા

લાજ તથા મરનારના છોકરાનો છોકરો શા

પુરજી કરાંમજી એકોએ અરજ કીધેછે જે

કમુને મલે— એ વાશતે શરવે લેકો જેકાજ

એનાં બાબશતા કોએ તેનાંએને જાકેર થા

એ—તા ૨૨ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૩૪

જે—પી—લારકીનશ

અરજ કરનારાએનો વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN H. TEASDALE, having by order of MAJOR MARSHALL, S. O. in charge of the 25th Regiment, N. I., taken charge of the effects of the late Lieutenant T. S. FREDERICK, of the same Regiment, deceased, has, after paying Funeral charges, servants' wages, and other authorized demands, remitted the balance, amounting to Bombay Rupees 133 3 05 (One hundred and thirty three, annas three, and pies five) to the Sub-Treasurer to Government.

Camp Hursole, 20th November, 1834.

PRIME SODA WATER.

THE Under igned beg to intimate, that they are now manufacturing the above article with new and powerful machinery, lately imported, which enables them to produce it of a quality equal to any in the world.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, will be promptly attended to.

SPRAGUE, FRITH and CO.

Bombay, 29th November 1834.

FOR Sale—At the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, and Co. Bank of England Notes of £50, £20, £10, and £5, at Rs, 11 per £.

Rampart Row, 29th Nov., 1834.

JUST PUBLISHED and ready for sale at the Courier Office.—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the next year, shewing, the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK, for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

A CARD.

WILLIAM BROWN, Clerk of St. Thomas's Church, most respectfully begs to inform his friends and the public of Bombay, and of the outstations, that he intends to carry on the business of Undertaker on his own account in all its branches, viz., conducting funerals, building Tombs, and Engraving Inscriptions on stone, marble, or wood.

W. B. pledges himself to conduct the business in every department on a moderate scale of charge to the public, and that no exertion shall be wanting to meet and secure the patronage and support of the community.

All orders for Funerals, Tombs, &c. addressed to WILLIAM BROWN, St. Thomas's Church, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Bombay, 22d November, 1834.

WANTED,

A MESSMAN for the Officers Mess of H. M's. 6th, or Royal Warwickshire Regiment, stationed at Deesa. Tenders for the same to be addressed to the President of the Mess Committee at that station. Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into.

જોઇએછે

પાદશાઈ ૬ ઠી અથવા રાએલ વારવીક

શાએર રીજમીનટ શ્રી દીશામોંકે તાંહાં

એક એશમેન જોઇએચ તે વીશેની અરજી

મેશ કમેટીનાં વડાને નામનુ શરનામુ કરી

ને દીશામો મોકલે એ કતરાકટ પુરૂ પાડી

આપવા શારૂ જંમીન જોઇશે ❀

FOR SALE—AT BYCULLA HOUSE,

THE greater part of Mr. TRASH'S household Furniture, may be seen any day, except Sunday, between the hours of ten and four o'clock. Any person desirous of purchasing a part, by leaving a memorandum with the people at the House specifying the same, will have it sent to them by Messrs. FRITH, AND BOMANJEE, free of expense.

Part of the Furniture which has been made to order within the last ten months, or otherwise purchased new, within that period, will be sold at a reduction of 12 per cent. upon the original cost, the remainder, which has been some time in use, but in very good order, will be sold at a reduction of 20 per cent.—Terms Cash, as at an auction.

A strong bay Arab Buggy Horse, of good caste and, pair a of large Brown Horses, either together or separate. For particulars respecting them, apply to Mr. COLLETT,

Byculla, 29th Nov., 1834.

FOR SALE— That delightfully situated Retreat, called *Senhôr De Monte*, in excellent repair, the property of Captain HUGHES. Also a lease of some ground in its neighbourhood, yielding a considerable quantity of grass, and bearing a large number of Brab Trees. For particulars, apply to LEGGETT AND CO.

Bombay, 29th November, 1834.

NOTICE.

IN returning thanks for the Patronage the Undersigned has hitherto received from his customers and the public in general, he has the pleasure to inform them, that from the 1st of next month, the prices of his bread will be reduced as follows:—

	Rs.	qr.	rs.
Fine Loaf.....each	"	"	40
Second do.....	"	"	32
Brown do.....	"	"	40
Large camp do.....	"	"	8
Fine flour, per seer.....	"	"	80
Do. Rolong, do.....	"	"	80
Water or Plain Biscuit per lb..	"	"	96

Prices of other articles are equally reduced and will be made known on application to VITORINO DE SOUZA.

FOR SALE—No. 16, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rupees 3.

OVERLAND JOURNIES AND ROUTES; ITINERARIES, &c.

ON sale at the Circulating Library, Church lane.

2 Journey to the North of India overland from England, through Russia Prussia and Affghaunistaun. By Lieut. A. Conolly, with an account of the author's Adventures among the Toorkmans and Affghauns, and a description of the manners and customs of those little known Tribes. To which are added copious remarks on the probability of an Overland Invasion of India by the Russians, 8vo. with Maps and Plates. 25

2. Narrative of a Journey, Overland from England by the continent of Europe, Egypt and the Red Sea to India including a residence there and voyage home in the years 1825 to 1828, by Mrs. Colonel Ellwood with Engravings 25

1. Narrative of a Journey from Calcutta to Europe by the way of Egypt in the years 1827 and 28, by Mrs. Charles Lushington. 9

1. Russells Palestine or the holy land from the earliest period to the present time with a map and 9 Engravings. 6

1. Maundrells Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem, 1697. 5

1. Do. do, do. with Clayton's Journal from grand Cairo to mount Sinai and back again, translated from a Manuscript written by the Prefetto of Egypt, with maps and Plates... .. 5

1. Morehead's tour of the Holy land, with an appendix containing extracts form a Manuscript Journal of Travels in Syria 6

1 Geography of the Holy land intended to serve as an explanatory key to the map of Palestine with a copious Index and map... 10

4. Modern Traveller containing Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, and Palestine or the Holy land with maps and Plates 5 Rs. each 20

1. Gells narrative of a Journey in the Morea with Plates. 14

1. Do. Itinerary of the Morea, being a description of the routes of that Peninsula, with a Map. 10

1. Do. do. of Greece, containing 100 Routes in Attica, Boeotia, Phocis, Locris, and Thessaly, with a sketch. 12

2, Travels in Asia minor and Greece by Chandler, a new Edition with Corrections and Remarks by Renett:s. 20

3. Travels in the Morea, with a Map and Plans by Leake. 30

1. Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, with comparative Remarks on the ancient and modern Geography of that Country by Leake, with Map. 15

2. Cramers Geographical and Historical description of ancient Italy, with a Map and a plan of Rome. 18

3. Do. do. of ancient Greece with a Map and plan of Athens. 24

1. Karamania, or a brief description of the south Coast of Asia Minor, and of the remains of antiquity, with plans, views, &c. by Beaufort. 12

2. Helons Pilgrimage to Jerusalem, translated from the German of Strauss. 15

1. Walsh's journey from Constantinople to England with a Map and Plates... 10

1. Jolliffes excursion from Corfu to Smyrna through Albania and the North of Greece, with some account of Athens, to which is annexed a translation of the Grastiae of Plato. 10

1. Itiniraire des Routes D'Espagne.. 10

1. Mignan's travels in Chaldaea, including a Journey from Bussora to Bagdad, Hilla and Babylon performed on foot in 1827, with, observations on the sites and remains of Babel Seleucia and Ctesiphon with plates and wood Engravings.. 10

1. Qto. Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, edited from Manuscript Journals by Robert Walpole.. 10

1. Qto. Buckingham's Travels in Mesopotamia including a journey from Aleppo, across the Euphrates to orfah. (The ur of the Chaldees) thro' the plains of the Turcomans to diarbekr in Asia Minor from thence to Mardin, on the borders of the great desert and by the Tigris to Mousul and Bagdad with researches on the ruins of Babylon, nineveh, Arbela, Ctisiphon, and Seleucia.. Boards new. 25

1. Do. do. Travels in Palestine thro' the countries of Bashan and gilead east of the River Jordan including a visit to the cities of Geraza and Gamala in the Decapolis. 25

2. Qto. A Classical and Topographical tour through Greece during the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, by Edward Dodwell, Esq., with map and plates English price 10 Gs. Rs... 75

2. Keppels Journey across the Balcan by the two passes of Selimon and Pravadi also of a visit to Azani and other newly discovered ruins in Assia Minor in the years 1829 and, 1830. with map and plates. Rs.. 20

1. Leakes Topography of tAhens with some remarks on its Antiquities with a folio vol. of Plates Rs. 25

1. Sketches in Greece and Turkey with the present condition and future Prospects of the Turkish Empire, 1833, quo, boards. .. ..

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY most respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has purchased from the Captain of the French Ship lately arrived from Bourdeaux, the following articles, vizt:—

Figured, Watered, and Plain Grosdenaples, for Dresses, Satin, Gauze, Crape, and Crape Leese, of various colours; Ribbon of all descriptions, &c. &c. Ladies' short and long Kid Gloves, Gentleman's Ditto, Children's Toys. Gauze, Crape Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Artificial Flowers, Tulle of all sorts; silk Velvet for Dresses; Silk Bonnets with Trimming, &c. &c. and many other articles which he has exposed for sale at reasonable Terms.

Bombay, Meadow Street, 29th Nov., 1834.

BECK AND CO. beg to intimate to the Lovers of the Weed, that they have just received a small batch of Bengal Cheroots, which they can confidently recommend as being fully equal, if not superior, to those by Vanzandyk

Forbes's Street, 29th Nov., 1834.

SADDLERY, PERFUMERY, &c. FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK and Co., beg to announce to the community at large, that on Tuesday next, 2nd proximo, they will dispose of, by Public Outcry, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Goods, viz:—An extensive Invoice of superior Saddlery from Sampson and Nephew, comprising brass mounted black and brown Buggy Harnesses, Hunting, Racing, and Side Saddles, Spare Bridles, Head Stalls, Driving Reins, Martingales, Stirrup Leathers, Stable Collars, Girths, Saddle Cloths, Body Rollers, Horse Clothing, Buggy and Riding Whips, Curry Combs and Brushes, &c , a few large Day and Night Telescopes by Purnell, Japanned, Cash Boxes, with Bramah Locks, Cork Screws, Hunting Spurs, 50,000 Percussion Caps, about 30 large packs of fresh Seidlitz Powders, an Invoice of Smith and Co's. perfumery, consisting of Lavender, Hungary, and Honey Water, Hair and Tooth Powder, Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, Macasser and Russia Oil, Pomatum, Windsor, Essences of Peppermint and Ginger, Brandy Bitters, &c. &c. the whole deserving the attention of Families and Dealers.

Forbes' Street, 29th Nov. 1834.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND Co., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexpectionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at	Rs.	20 per dozen
Port.....at	Rs.	24 per doz.
Lisbon.....		12 "
Brandy.....at	15 *a*	18 "
Jamaica Rum,....at		12 "
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles, Rs.		24 per case.
French Liqueurs, of sorts,		18 per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer		6 "
Rum Shrub, in pints,		9 "

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 29th Nov., 1834.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY, OF 1835

FOR sale—A few Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery. Apply to BYRAMJEE NUSSERVANJEE DATRA, at the office of Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co. at the following rates, viz.

Whole Tickets, at Rupees.....		140.
Half.... ditto..	"	70.
Quarter.. ditto..	"	35.
One eighth ditto.	"	17 ½.

Terms—*Cash.*

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1835.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery for sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE'S, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz:—

Whole Ticket.....at	Rs.	140 0 00	each
Half do.....at	„	71 0 00	„
Quarter do. .....at	„	36 0 00	„
One eighth do.....at	„	18 0 00	„

TERMS, CASH.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1834.

MESSRS. JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AND CO., beg to state that they have lately purchased the following Articles from the English and French Ships, recently arrived, and which are exposed for Sale at their Shop, opposite Government house, viz:

Fresh French Hams, superior French Champaign, Fresh Sardinnes in Cannister, Fresh English Salted Salmon, in Jars, assorted Sauces, Mustard, Vinegar, &c. different Coloured Morocco Leathers, Ladies' work Boxes, Gentleman's Dressing Boxes, Empty Liquor Cases, best light Buggy and Horse Whips, Tortoiseshell Musical Boxes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th November, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the Asiatic Calendar to be issued from the Price Current Press, for the ensuing year, are informed, that the publication will be ready for delivery on Monday, the 1st December, next. Besides the usual Tabular matter applicable to the Calendar, it contains the novel feature of a description of the Native Holidays, the ceremonies attendant on their Births, Marriages, and Deaths, an account of the Indian Eras, Epochs, and Cycles, together with the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, visible in Bombay, in 1835, with the Native ideas on the subject of them. As only a limited number beyond the quantity subscribed for has been thrown off, those who wish for copies should, to prevent disappointment, make an early application to the Price Current Purvoes at the Custom House, who will deliver the same.—Price, two Rupees per copy.

FOR Sale, at the Shop of COWASJEE AND HORMAJEE JEEWAHJEE, (opposite to Messrs. THOMAS CRAWFORD and Co.) prime Venison Hams, Maraschino and Curaso, lately imported per Ship "*Theodore*," from Bourdeaux; also very fresh Pomajan Cheese and Stunt's Boots and Shoes recently received per *Malabar*.

Bombay, 29th Nov., 1834.

FOR SALE—A few Bundles of 2d and 3d Violin Strings; also a few sets of Spanish Guitar strings, may be had on applying to DINSHAW DADABHOY, in Ash Lane, Fort.—*Bombay, 29th November,* 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per andy—They will be packed in Mat Robbins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs. 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી તરાવેનકોરની શરકારની એલચીનુ કંતરાકટ કાલની મોશમનુ પુરૂ થશે તેથી કેહલ શકી કરનારને શતાચે તે ઉપરથી નવી મોશમની પેદાએશની એલચી વીશે પરપોજ લો તારીખ ૧ લી જંનીવારી શને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી લેશે ✱

એ માલનો જહો કમેશાંનાં શારેશતા પર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની એવરેજ એ ટલે શારાશારી ઉતરેચે તે દર એકક ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની જાણવી ✱

એલચી જાત જાતની જુદી વીની કાડવા નો જે શારેશતો કુતો તે કવેપછે કાડી નાંખે એચ્છે ને બધો જહો એકંદર એકેદમો વધુ કીમત જેકોઇ રૂપીઆ ૪૭૫ અંકે ચારશો પનચોતેરથીબી અડકો ભાવ આપશે તેને વેચાતો આપશે ને તે માલ શાદરીની મુડી મો બાંધી વાંકાંણ ઉપર શારેશતા પરમાંણે શારકારનાં ખરચે ચડાવી આપશે ✱

આવતા ફેબરવારી મહીનાંથી જકાડો ઉપરથી એલચીઓ ઉતારવા માંડશે તે તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએ મહીનાંનીએ બધી રાશા આપેઆમો આવશે ✱

જેનુ પરપોજલ કબુલ થશે તે ઘણીએ કુપીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત રાખવા તથા માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી મેએને દીને શારકારની વખારોમોથી નવી ઉચકી લજજશેતો તે અનામત રૂપીઆ ચુનેગારીમો જશે તથા કંતરા કટ રદ તથા બાતેલ થશે ✱

નમુનો જેવો કોએ તથા એ વીશે કાંઇ પુછવુ કોએતો કેહલ શકી કરનારને મલેઆથી અથવા પુછેઆથી માલુમ પડશે ✱

જે—કાલડીકોટ
તરાવેનકોરની શરકારનો વેપાર
ખાતાનો ચુમાશતો
શ્રી તરાવિનકોરનુ વેપાર ખાતુ
આલપજ તારીખ ૧૫ મી
શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 3d December, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an Invoice of Buggy and Jockey Whips, a small assortment of Silver Plate, belonging to an Insolvent Estate, consisting of Silver Bowls and Stands, Plates, Dishes, Cruet Stand, Rose Water Bottles, Strainers, Saucepan, Spoons, and Forks, Skewers, Muffineers, Hookah apparatus, &c. A variety of Wearing apparel, Plate and Plated Ware, &c., the property of a gentleman, deceased. Surgical Instruments, Cooking Utensils, a small Canteen, Bottled Pale Ale, Claret, &c. &c. &c.

A set of superior carriage Harness, and a few Saddles and Bridles from Wilson and Son, of Oxford Street, a variety of Household Furniture, Cots, &c. &c.

At Noon—A Grey Arab Saddle Horse, well adapted for Parade purposes. A pair of Grey Persian carriage Horses, well matched and fast goers—with any other cattle or carriages that may offer.

ON Wednesday, the 10th Proximo, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell, by public auction, at his Residence, near "Gwalior Tank," on the road leading to Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture and and property of Colonel GOODFELLOW, Chief Engineer, returning to Europe. The same comprizes Chairs, Tables, Couches, Sideboard, Hanging Lamps, Wallshades, Skreens, Punkahs, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Cooking Utensils, a variety of Plants, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

An Open Carriage with Spare Wheels, a Shigrampo, and a pair of Horses, Spare Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Further particulars will appear in future advertisements, and catalogues will be published,

Nesbit Lane, 29th November, 1834,

FOR Sale—A handsome and extensive dinner service of enamelled stone China, containing,

80 Hot Water Plates.
96 Soup ditto.
96 Table ditto.
96 Dessert ditto.
42 Dishes of sizes.
4 Soup Tureens.
2 large and 8 small covered Dishes.
3 Sallad Bowls.

ALSO,

A Chamiany, in complete repair, measuring 36 by 40 feet. For price and particulars, apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR SALE—A handsome Copy of Encyclopædia Brittanica, in 20 vols. and 6 vols. supplement, elegantly bound in Russia gilt and lettered; price Rs. 350. Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.,

Bombay, 29th November, 1834.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., have recently received by the Ship *Boyne*, a batch of superior Wines from Messrs CARBONELL and Son, which they are instructed to warrant of first quality, viz:—

2nd growth Claret, in chests of six and three dozen each, at.	Rs.	30.	per doz.
Fine old Mellow Port, in 6 and 3 dozen chests, at.....	"	24	" "
Do. do Sherry, in 6 and 3 doz. chests, at.....	"	26	" "

Outstation orders, accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment, punctually attended to.

Nesbit Lane, 29th Nov. 1834.

FOR SALE—A few Pipes of Superior London Particular Madeira Wine, from Messrs. Scott Loughnan and Penfold, imported to the express order of a first rate judge of the article. The above may be depended upon as being very superior quality. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

FOR SALE—A few first rate double and single Barrel'd Guns and Rifles, by JOHN and JOSEPH MANTON, with Flint Locks; the same are well calculated for the Scinde Market. Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE House and Premises in Tamarind Lane, (within the Fort) the property of the late Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL. A plan of the House and Offices may be seen with the Title Deeds, on application to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., who will also issue Tickets for the inspection of the Premises to parties desirous of becoming Purchasers.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO., Brown's Cantenac Claret, received direct from the proprietors, in 1, 3, and 6 dozen cases each,..... Rs. 18 per doz.

COCKBURN, COS., Leith Sherry, in 6 dozen cases,..... Rs. 24 do.

Scheidam Gin, in Cases and Carboys.

Church Lane, 29th Nov. 1834.

DAILY expected, per *Marquis of Hastings*, from the celebrated house of Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER AND CO. of Frankfort and Cologne.

Brown Creaming Champaigne, of the finest quality, in 1 dozen cases, at..... Rs. 45 per doz.

Hockheimer, vintage 1819, in 2 dozen cases,..... Rs. 32 0 0

Scharzberger Mozelle, vintage 1827, of superior quality, in 3 dozen cases at 28 and 35 Rs. per doz.

And a small quantity of Farinas genuine Eau-de-cologne. Apply to MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.

Church Lane, 29th. Nov. 1834

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry, in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.
Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.
Brandy, Rs. 3 per gallon.
Old Tom, at Rs. 10 per Gallon, or Rs. 25 per doz.
Hollands, at Rs. 2 per gallon.
Champaign, at Rupees 50 per doz.
Hock, at Rupees 25 per ditto.

29th Nov., 1834.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs.	25 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	"	26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints.....	"	14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be konwn on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 29th Nov., 1834.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's—Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TUCKER KHETSEY BALLOO, has contracted with BAPOO SAHIB BIN SHAIK ABDULLA, Painker, Soobadar, to Mortgage a Chawl or Range, containing two apartments with its appurtenances, situated at Musjeed Bander, without the Fort, in the neighbourhood of a Chawl of Meya Mahomed Ibrahim Chorgay Soobadar, and opposite to a Chawl of Sett Roopjee Dhunjee, and the Warehouse of NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE DAWAR. If any person or persons having any claims or demands by way of mortgage, inheritable right, or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said Mortgagee at his House, MODEY KHANA street, in the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 28th November 1834.

ખબર દીઆંથી આપીએચજે

કકર ખેતરશી બાલુએ ચાલ એકક ગાલા બેની જેકાંઇ એનુ કોએ તે શાઠે બાપુ શા કેબ બીન શેખ અબદલા પેનકર શુબેદાર પાશેથી ગીરવી લેવાનુ શાદુ ઝીધુંચે તે શ્રી બાકારકોટ મશીદ બંદર આગાલ મીઆં મ કમદ જલરાજમ ચોરગે શુબેદારની ચાલની પકોશમો તથા શેઠ રૂપજી ધનજીની ચાલની તથા નવરોજજી બેકેરામજી દાવરની વખાર નીશામબેચે—એ ઉપર કરએકક લોક અથ વા લોકોનો ગીરવી અથવા વારશો અથવા બીજી કાંઇ રીતનો દાવો અથવા માંગણુ પોચતુ કોએતો તેનાંઓને જાણ કરવચજે તે આએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો ગીર વી લેનાર કોટમો મોદીખાનાંનાં મોકોલામો રેકેચે તાંકાં તેને અકેર કરે—મુદતપકી કો જનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નકી—તારીખ ૨૮ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૩૪ ✱

TO BE LET—The well known airy upper-roomed House, situated in Byculla, and at present in the occupation of *David Greenhill, Esq.* For particulars apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE, at his Office, in the Fort.

Bombay, 29th. November, 1834.

TO Be Let—A small upper-roomed House in Forbes Street, within the Fort.
Ditto, ditto, in Armenian lane.
Ditto, upper roomed at Foot Belvadere.
Ditto do. next to Mrs. Tadman's Bakery. For particulars, apply to DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at their Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 29th Nov., 1834.

TO BE LET,

THAT commodious House in Rampart Row, lately occupied by JAMES McADAM, Esq. Entry immediately.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,

THE SWALLOW WILLIAM ADAM, Commander, will leave on the 15th December; for freight or passage, apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 29th Nov., 1834.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that EDULJEE MUNCHERJEE, Tumboolee, having agreed to purchase from RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE, Mottabhoyna, a piece or parcel of Land with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, in Bomon Jewaswaddy, lately belonging to one Nalla, sett, and assessed by the Collector of assessment, as No. 46, any person or persons having any claims or demands by way of mortgage, inheritable right or otherwise thereon, are hereby required to notify the same to Mr. MORGAN, Attorney for the Purchaser, at his office, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 28th November, 1834.

જાહેર • ખબર

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપીએયજે એદલજી • મંનચેરજી • તંબોલીએ • ધંકેર • એક જમીન • રાઘે • રૂશતંમજી • નવરોજી • મોતાલા છનાં • પાશેથી • વેચાનુ • લેવાનુ • શાટુ • ફીધું છે • તે શ્રી • ફોટમો • બમંન • જીવાની • વાડીમો • ફાલ મો • તે • નાલા • શેઠનુ • ફનુ • તે • ઉપર • ફાલેફટ રની • ખુફનો • નંબર ૪૬ મોજે — એ • ઉપર • ફર એક • લોફ • અથવા • લોફોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશો • અથવા • બીજી • ફાંફ • રીતનો • દાવો • અથવા • માંગણ • પોચાનુ • હોએતો • તેનાંઓને ઓણ • ફરેચજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમો મીશાતર • મારગીન • ખરીદદારનાં • વકીલને • ફની • આફીશમાં • ઓફર • ફરે — મુદત • પછી • ફો છનો • દાવો • ફળુલ • ફરશે • નફી — તારીખ ૨૮ મી • નવેમબર ૧૮૩૪ ❀

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine Bombay teak built Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Hon'ble Company, C. F HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here in the course of January next, and will be dispatched for the above port in the month of March following, having a Surgeon attached.—Plans of the spacious cabins of this vessel may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 29th November, 1834.

FOR LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE, AND ST. HELENA,

THE first class Teak Ship GILMORE, 550 Tons, H. H. LINDSAY, Commander, has splendid accommodations for passengers; carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched positively on 14th December.

For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply at the office of DUNCAN, GIBB AND CO.

Bombay, 29th November, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY RAFFLES, 650 Tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, is expected early in December, and will sail in all January. This ship has excellent accommodations, having double Galleries, the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 29th Nov., 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander; is expected here in all November, and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducemet offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., at whose office plans of accommodation may be seen.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE. TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE new Ship WILLIAM NICOL, THOMAS KINCAID, Commander; has been expressly fitted for passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail the latter part of December. Apply to Capt. KINCAID, at the office of Messrs W. NICOL and Co. where plans of the accommodation can be seen.

Rampart Row, 28th November, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commandder; will sail from hence in all January. Has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND, AND CO.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE,

THE Ship ANNANDALE, of 338 Tons, J. R. HILL, Commander; has good accommodation for a small number of Passengers, and will sail about the 4th proximo.—Apply to Captain HILL, on board, or at the office of Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND CO.

Bombay, 29th Nov., 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine fast sailing Ship DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will return to Calcutta immediately, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged. Apply to Captain PETRIE, or Messrs ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 29th Nov., 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON

THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, 500 Tons, J. CLARKSON, Commander; is daily expected from London.

This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave in the first week in January, calling on the Coast, if occasion requires.

Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. who have plans of the accommodation.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 18th November, 1834.

No. 491.—Lieutenant D. M. Scobie, 3rd assistant commissary general at Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st December next, to visit Poona, on private affairs; captain Freeman, of the 2nd or grenadier regiment native infantry, performing his duties, on his responsibility, during his absence.

No. 492.—Captain W. Morley, of the regiment of artillery, and lieutenant J. Tyndall, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, are respectively allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

Assistant surgeon Andrew Mackell, attached to the 2nd battalion of artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

The leave to the Deccan, granted to major J. H. Dunsterville, agent for clothing the army, in general orders of the 3rd September last, is cancelled, at that officer's own request.

No. 489.—The following promotions are made:—

Regiment of Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant C. Berthon, to be 1st lieutenant, *vice* Rooke resigned—Date of rank, 7th November, 1834.

Senior 2nd lieutenant G. A. Prnen, to rank from the 7th November 1834, *vice* Berthon promoted.

Corps of Engineers.

2nd lieutenant T. Studdert to be 1st lieutenant, *vice* Bishop deceased.—Date of rank, 3rd November, 1834.

Senior 2nd lieutenant W. J. Western to rank from the 3rd November 1834, *vice* Studdert promoted.

2 th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant (brevet captain) R. Bulkley to be captain *vice* Siordet deceased—27th Oct. 1834

Supernumerary lieutenant W. Jones, to be admitted on the effective strength from the 27th October 1834, *vice* Bulkley promoted.

25th regiment native infantry.

Ensign H. W. Preedy, to be lieutenant, *vice* Cunningham, deceased.—Date of rank, 4th Nov. 1834.

Senior unposted ensign Charles Mauger, to rank from the 4th November 1834, and to be posted to the 25th regiment native infantry, *vice* Preedy promoted.

Bombay Castle, 18th November, 1834.

No. 494—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant . Poole, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, to act as adjutant and quarter master to the left wing of that regiment, on the departure, for Rajcote, of the right wing and head quarters.

Ensign R. P. Hogg, of the 2nd grenadier regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the left wing of that regiment, from the 31st October last,

A division order, issued by brigadier general W. Gilbert, under date the 1st instant appointing captain Stuart, of the 14th regiment native infantry, to act as 2nd assistant commissary general to the southern division of the army, until the arrival of lieutenant Davidson, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 19th November, 1834.

No. 495.—At the requisition of the government of Fort Saint George, major R. Mansfield, 5th Madras light cavalry, commanding the reformed horse under this presidency, (at present) on sick leave at the Cape of Good Hope, is, in consequence of his promotion, placed at the disposal of the government of that presidency.

No. 496.—Lieutenant D. E Mills is removed from the situation of 2nd assistant commissary general, and appointed deputy paymaster at Deesa.

Bombay Castle, 20th November, 1834.

No. 497.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the portion of the hospital establishments supplied by the commissariat department, shall be placed, in every respect, under the control of surgeons of hospitals, who will receive the amount of the pay of these establishments, on receipt from the commissariat officer, furnishing that department with monthly acquittance rolls, shewing the sums deducted by judgment of courts of requests or other legal authority.

No. 498.—Lieutenant J. B. Gillanders, of the 26th regiment native infantry, and lieutenant W. Eastwick, of the 12th regiment native infantry, are respectively allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of their healths.

No. 499.—The following native promotions and appointments are made:—

20th regiment native infantry.

Color havildar Luximon Tariva, to be jemedar, *vice* Sooba Sing deceased: date of rank 4th Nov. 1834.

26th regiment native infantry.

Jemedar Balloojee Mania to be subedar, and color havildar Shaik Abdul Cauder to be jemedar, in succession to subedar major Jorawar Sing deceased. 24th Sept. 1834.

Appointment.

Subedar Kistnajee Selkay to be subedar major, *vice* Jorawar Sing deceased. Date of appointment 24th Sept. 1834.

No. 500.—Lieutenant C. H. Boye, of the regiment of artillery, having furnished a medical certificate of his unfitness for field service, is, at his own request transferred to the invalid establishment.

No. 501.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that an addition of one apothecary be made to the present establishment of medical warrant officers, for the purpose of being employed on general duty, under the superintending surgeon of the N. W. division of Guzerat.

No. 502.—Lieutenant Hartley, 3rd assistant commissary general, is transferred from Belgaum to Cutch, *vice* captain Bulkley, promoted.

Lieutenant H. Stockley, 7th regiment native infantry, to be 3rd assistant commissary general, in charge of the military bazar at Belgaum.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, 9th regiment native infantry, to succeed lieutenant G. C Stockley, in charge of the detachment at Nandode.

No. 503.—The following appointments are made:—

Assistant surgeon W. B. C. Graham, to be civil surgeon in Kattywar, *vice* surgeon Erskine.

Assistant surgeon J. F. Heddle, to be storekeeper of European general hospital and surgeon to the coroner.

Assistant surgeon Ryan to be assistant garrison surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper, *vice* Heddle.

Bombay Castle, 21st Nov. 1834.

No. 504—Ensign S. Macan, of the 17th regiment native infantry, is appointed commissariat agent at Hursole.

No. 505.—By a resolution passed in the general department on the 20th instant, Salvador de Souza, at present a compounder, has been appointed to the situation of 1st native hospital assistant, in the civil hospital at Poona.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th November, 1834.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, 9th regiment native infantry, to succeed lieutenant G. C. Stockley, in charge of the detachment at Nandode.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st November, 1834.

Mr. P. Bacon, acting sub-collector of Sholapoor, received charge of the adawlut of that station from Mr. Rose, on the 10th instant.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 26th November, 1834.

Mr. John Buchanan is permitted to proceed to the presidency, in order to prepare himself for the ensuing examination.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th November, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, the Scotch Church be in future denominated "St. Andrew's Kirk"

Bombay Castle, 20th November, 1834.

The reverend G. Pigott, A. B appointed chaplain at Deesa, and the reverend J. Jackson, M. A. appointed chaplain at Surat, have been permitted to defer their departure from the presidency, until the 1st proximo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 21st November, 1834.

Charles Norris Esq. chief secretary to government, is allowed leave of absence for about two months, to, proceed to Ceylon, an private affairs, the leave commencing from the date of embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 20th November, 1834.

Mr. G. Grant, deputy civil auditor and mint master, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on urgent private affairs, for one month, under clause XIV of the absentee regulations.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. H. WATHEN, *Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1834.

Mr. J. N. Rose, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is to be placed in permanent charge of the district of Barsee, when he returns to his duty, on the expiration of his sick leave.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1834.

Mr. W. C Andrews, to be acting collector of Tanna.

Mr. J. L. Johnson, superintendent of the cotton experimental farms in Guzerat, is allowed, in consequence of the bad state of his health, an extension for fifteen days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 18th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Secy to Govt.*

GAZETTE.

In the case of the Revd. Morgan Davies *vs.* Lt. Alexander Malet Hazlewood, judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Awdry, on Saturday last.—Damages 2,500 Rs.—Mr. Philipps appeared for the Plaintiff; but the case was undefended.

The Schooner *Tage*, lately launched from the Bombay dock-yard, the property of the Imaum of Muscat, sailed on a trial match with the H. C. Brig of War *Tigris*. As the former vessel was built purposely for a packet boat, and the point of velocity particularly attended to in her construction, it was expected that no vessel out of this harbour stood any chance with her in sailing. The *Tigris*, however, spread her sails to a light sea breeze, and hove to for the *Tage*, outside the ground. The gallant little schooner soon hove down, freighted with a large party of distinguished aquatic amateurs. Both vessels under all sail stood out of the harbour, the *Tigris* keeping the lead till within a stone's throw of the Fairway Buoy, when the schooner forged a little to windward Both vessels now tacked and stood in again, keeping within thirty yards of each other till close in, when the wind failed, and the *Tage*, the lighter vessel, and taunter rigged, headed. The race was, on the whole, well contested, and exhibited an equality of sailing seldom seen, and certainly not expected on this occasion, it being predicted with confidence that the *Tigris* would be beaten hollow. It is even the opinion of some amateurs that had not the *Tigris* been considerably under-masted, she would have led the whole way. This race, therefore, is anything but conclusive as to the relative merits of construction. In point of mere form the *Tage* may be pronounced beautiful, but not perfectly so; for the ungraceful rake of the stern detracts a good deal from this general character.

DURPUN.

A correspondent at Sattara states that H. Highness is now busily engaged in making extensive preparations for the approaching marriage of his daughter Guzrabaee Saheb, which we understand is to take place on the 2nd of next month. The son of Rughoonath Row Goojur, a courtier at Sattara, is to be honored with the hand of the young princess, and it is said that a consi derable fortune will be settled on him as a dowry. The daughter of His Highness' cousin Bala Saheb Senaputtee, is to be married on the same day to the son of Bulwant Rao Mohetay. We understand that some of the principal English gentlemen here have received the usual letters requesting the honor of their presence at the two ceremonies.

We understand that Ball Gungadher Shastree, native Secretary to the Native Education Society, who was deputed by Government to Akulcote about two years ago, for the purpose of educating the young Raja of that place in the English language, has been appointed first assistant professor by the Council of the Elphinstone College. We know of no native more fit for the situation.—The shastree is now in Bombay, and has, we hear, put himself under a course of preparatory studies previous to his being employed in the active duties of the college, on the arrival of the Professors from England.

MR. GREENLAW'S ESTIMATES,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—In your paper of the 18th ult. you say, with reference to the *Forbes* reaching Galle on the sixteenth day after her departure from the Sand-Heads, "while, according to Mr. Greenlaw, she was to get there in "nine days from Calcutta." I challenge you to shew where I ever stated that leaving Calcutta the beginning of September, the *Forbes* would reach Galle in that time.

You go on to say—"At Madras, if we are not mistaken, she was to be detained six hours, and forty tons of Coal only were to be required, instead of which the detention was two days, or eight times as great as that anticipated, while the quantity of Coal shipped amounted to 100 tons." A candid reasoner, doubting his premises, would not jump to a conclusion on them, especially when that conclusion was unfavourable to his opponent. You *are* mistaken as to the time allotted to the stay at Madras—twenty-four hours were given. Your candour is equally conspicuous in your concealing as well the cause of the increased consumption of coal, as of the increased delay. You knew that she experienced a severe gale for several days, and that some repairs were required to the machinery. The gale prolonged the passage, and of course increased the consumption of coal. You say that I fixed the tenth day after her departure from Calcutta for leaving Galle. I deny it, and challenge you to the proof.

I pass over your characteristic candid conclusion from false premises that the *Forbes* was eight days from Galle, when the *Regia* left her.

You continue, and say that the *Forbes*, at the rate at which she had then gone, would reach Socotra, on the twenty-seventh day, provided her Coal held out, "instead of 10 days which Mr. Greenlaw, has allowed for the purpose." This again, I deny, and challenge you to the proof.

I am, &c.

CHAR. B. GREENLAW.

Calcutta, 5th Nov. 1834.

Note.—It would appear from this letter, that Mr. Greenlaw's memory must be very bad, to say the least of it. For in his "Observations on Steam Communication," page 5, he will find an estimate of the time required by the Bengal Steamer to go between Galle and Calcutta, in the following words. "Each way between Galle and Calcutta 9.—18 days." But perhaps he will attempt to get off from this by alleging that it was not intended for the month of September, as he seems to insinuate in the above letter. If so, he is at liberty to make the most of the evasion. We shall not trouble ourselves further about it.

With regard to the next assertion regarding which he challenges proof,—viz. the time allowed for the Steamer to take in coals in Madras, we beg to refer him to the 9th page of his pamphlet, paragraph 19, where he states "The whole distance from Calcutta to Suez is 4780 miles, which at the average rate of six miles, would be run in 33 days, exclusive of 3 days and 6 hours stoppages;—viz. 6 *hours at Madras, &c.*" After this, what he means by saying "you are mistaken as to the time allotted to the stay at Madras,—twenty four hours were given" we cannot imagine.

As to the quantity of coals required, it will be observed, Mr. Greenlaw *admits* that he was sadly mistaken; but attempts to explain away the error by attributing it to a gale of wind. Be it so. He is welcome to the excuse. But we should like to know how it was that no gale was anticipated in his estimates? Were they for fine weather only?

With regard to the last point on which he challenges proof—the time allowed by him for the passage of his Steamer between Galle and Socotra—we must refer him to appendix B. *signed by himself*. of a letter from the Calcutta Committee to the Supreme Government, dated the 8th Nov. 1833, in which the time required for the *Forbes*, from leaving Galle to *leaving* Socotra is estimated at 11 days. Now, deduct from this, the day allowed for taking in coals at Socotra, and there will remain ten days; or precisely the period which we have stated.

We now believe we have afforded Mr. Greenlaw all the proof he requires; and have only to observe in concluding, that it is as unfortunate for him, as it was for the profound Dr. Sangrado that he has appeared in print. But having once committed himself in that way, it would have been wiser for him to follow the Doctor's example, and stick, right or wrong, to what he had asserted. At any rate, it would be safer than to deny his assertions as he has done.—We can easily imagine that he feels sore at having his mistakes noticed, but such letters as the above, he may rely upon it, will not mend the matter.—ED.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

MR. EDITOR.—Your remarks on the Proceedings of the Temperance Society, in to-day's paper, are very just, but I imagine the utmost that the Society hopes to attain is the Reform of Europeans, that they may, in the eyes of the Natives of India, act up to the Precepts of the Religion they profess: so that Bhang, Opium, &c. were as a matter of course excluded from the discussion. I was, however, disappointed at the manner in which, *the temperate* attempt to get over the retention of wine and beer as lawful drink The *best* argument used is, that, without such exception you could have no Temperance Society, but it is, I think, doubtful whether, in this country the society is worth having on such terms.

In a country where wine and beer and spirits are within the reach of every body, I can understand the propriety of urging the poor man to abstain from gin, and take to currant wine, or small beer, but in a part of the world where the gentry drink only wine and beer, and the poor European can get nothing but spirits, and that, too, at a temptingly low price, do we not expose ourselves to the risk of being ridiculed when we take credit for "our beautiful test of self denial?" while we are merely renouncing that which we never use, and call upon the poor to *follow our example!* and abstain from, that, which is as much *his* daily food as wine or beer is *ours*. It is mocking us to talk of the self-denial of such men as spoke in the Town Hall, in abstaining from dram-drinking. They have obviously denied themselves nothing, and instead therefore of

the poor man "subscribing *more* than the rich" (to use the metaphor of the orator on that occasion) *he* has subscribed *his all* while *the rich* contribute *nothing*. Will not the dullest of the sons of Britain who visit these shores see this, and will the sight raise their superiors in their estimation. Again, will they fail to perceive that in this Country, whatever may be the case "in vinous countries," "the doctrine of moderation" is as much an error in respect to wine as to spirits.

The rich European here gets drunk on wine; the poor European on spirits. It is the champaigne and claret which lowers us in the eyes of the natives; they consider *us* and not the Soldiers and Sailors, whom I have often heard them compare, to machines, as the specimen from which they are to draw their conclusions of the abolish and habits of Christian Countries. You must abolish wines from your clubs and messrooms, where the writer, the middy, or the ensign, a Member perhaps of the Temperate Society and acting on the "doctrine of moderation" is in an unguarded moment or perhaps under the influence of excitement from exposure to the wine accidentally carried beyond moderation, before you can get rid of spirits in the Forecastle and Canteen. Where the Officer will meet his man with such a proposition as this "when you get drunk it is on spirits; when I have been overtaken, it has been on wines; let each renounce what leads him into temptation, and let us exhibit ourselves to the heathen Inhabitants of India as temperate in deed as well as word; let us both not only *declare* ourselves temperate, but let us both *be* so in reality"—then and only then, shall we get credit for our professions of Temperance.

It may be true that such a Doctrine as this would not have many follwers at first, but it would be something if the authors of the Temperance Society would set the example, leaving this severe test optional with the members—nobody would then doubt their sincerity and self denial—at present many will.

ABSTINENCE.

Tea Gardens, Nov. 25th, 1834.

Mr. EDITOR.—I observe in your paper of Tuesday an objection to our Temperance Society, that we have not gone the whole length of our principle in excluding Opium, Bang, Tobacco, as well as ardent spirits as also wine and beer and every fermented liquor?

Your first suggestion, Mr. Editor, is perfectly just and sensible, and it is undoubtedly matter of grave consideration whether Opium, Bang, and Tobacco and all narcotics might not with great advantage have been excluded by the rules of our Society?—Our practical reply for the present is, that we profess to be, an Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Temperance Society. We have therefore taken their declaration as we found it, for we could not consistently have called ourselves a Branch of the Parent Society at home had we adopted a principle different from theirs.

But in the latter part of your article, you write under a misinformation of the subject, when you ask the question "why were not wine and beer and fermented as well as spirituous liqours declared injurious, and why was not a compact to abstain from their use proposed to the members of the society? It surely will not be contended that they are more harmless than distilled liquor, that Alchohol in one shape is innocuous, in another injurious. in short that the mere change of form it undergoes in a still, alters its nature, for this is contrary to well known principles"! Now, Mr. Editor, we do assert that it is incomparably more injurious. First in its immediate effect on the constitution, and secondly in its practical tendency. The whole of this is written under a mistake. Fact and experience and the testimony of the ablest Physicians all unite to prove that the direct contrary is true. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that because Alchohol is contained in the light and pure wines of France, that therefore the same quantity of Alchohol is equally innocent extracted from the wine by distillation. The fact is, that the light vegetable acid of the fruit, and the other principles, with which the Alcohol is combined in the native wine, are a powerful antidote to its deleterious effects. This appears to be a kind and beneficent provision of God, because he intended pure wine on its moderate and temperate use, to be a blessing to mankind, and one of his good gifts to make "glad the heart of man." But, besides, the principle asserted is altogether a mistake and contrary to fact in many other things besides wines. For poison may be extracted *without any chemical change whatever*, from many things which may be harmlessly eaten in their natural state. Thus an essential oil which is a deadly poison may be extracted from almost every species of nut. It is well known that one may eat wishout the least injury a portion of nuts from which as much essential oil might be extracted as would poison a great many others. And this essential oil does really *exist* in the nut, and is not formed by any chemical combination during the extraction. Numberless similar instances might be produced of the fallacy of this principle, and Sir Astley Cooper and great numbers of the highest Medical Practitioners of England and America, have given the strongest testimony of the peculiarly baneful effect of ardent spirits, and hence declared that they are incomparably more hurtful and mischievous in the separate state than combined in their native wines——But the grand difference between wine and ardent spirits is in the fearful *tendency* of the latter to degenerate into excess. The stomach, stimulated by ardent spirit, acquires a craving for more in a degree which is by no means the case with wine. It is notorious that vinous countries are nationally intemperate, whereas spirituous countries are nationally temperate. It is not denied that individuals may commit excess with wine, but it does not form the national character to intemperance in the way that ardent spirits do. If spirits are brought into use among any body of the people, they make that body intemperate. If they are used in a regiment they make that regiment intemperate. It is a known fact that that class of the lower orders of the people who use gin and other spirits are much more intemperate as a body, than the higher orders who rarely use them. And even among the higher orders where wine is generally used, the few habitual drunkards that are to be found are all of them Brandy-drunkards. An habitual sot in wine is, I believe very uncommon. The well known proverb—The abuse of a good thing is no argument against the use of it, will apply in the case of wine; because fact and experience have proved that the right use is the general rule, whereas the abuse is only the exception. Therefore, wine is entitled to the benefit of the maxim. But in the case of spirit, experince has equally shewn, that in point of fact, the abuse is the general rule—that is so far general that the whole amount of evil arising from the abuse incomparably outweighs any good that could possibly arise from the right use of it, even supposing it to have all the good qualities that its warmest supporters ever pretended to assign to it. This at once forms a real and not an arbitrary reason for making a distinction between wine and ardent spirit.

But this is not all. The testimonies of the first medical men in great numbers both of England and America now unite to assure us that ardent spirit is essentially evil in its own nature; that it is at all times hurtful to men in health under all circumstances; that it is evil and only evil, and that continually, except in some rare cases as a medicine for the sick. That, therefore, all use of it is an abuse and tending to pain and mischief and misery, exactly in proportion as it is used. It is therefore contrary to right reason to assert that I am bound in consistency and integrity to give up wine, which is useful and good, because I call upon another to give up spirits which are useless, pernicious, and bad. I only call upon the poor man to give up that which will injure his health, corrupt and debauch his mind, and mar his happiness. The circumstance of his not being able to buy wine, is quite another affair, and only proves that God has appointed different stations among mankind, and that wealth shall be the medium of obtaining the comforts of life. But this is not my fault any more than the hurtful and mischievous nature of ar dent spirit is my fault. But though I am not at all called upon in consistency to part with wine because I ask the poor man not to poison himself with spirit, yet it is freely confessed that circumstances may occur, which call upon me to do so on the ground of Love and Charity. But this position does not call in question my integity consistency, even if I decline making the sacrifice; yet I have no hesitation in saying that if the poor man could not be persuaded to refrain from destroying himself with ardent spirits, except the gentry gave up their wine, and if it were shewn that this would succeed, then it certainly would be our duty (not on the ground of justice or consistency) but on the ground of Love and Charity, to abandon wine for ever. But no such necessity has yet been shewn in order to obtain success. You ask, Mr. Editor, "How can we expect to succeed with the soldiers "while we put them off with a distinction in words "which does not exist in things." The reply to this is, that we have succeeded far beyond our most sanguine expectations. The society has been in operation in Bombay about three months, and its success has been very remarkable for so short a period in the decrease of intemperance, and of the consumption of ardent spirit. And it has met with similar success wherever it has been tried. Its success in America has been almost miraculous. There is now an officer of high rank in Bombay who told me he commanded a regiment in Ireland in which a Temperance Society was established, and that its success was far beyond what any man could believe, if he had not seen it; that he marched 100 miles from town to village and left every place on the march with every man sober; that the society was not only a blessing to the regiment, but a blessing to every neighbourhood in which they were quartered. Experience has proved that these societies do succeed and produce the most blessed and excellent effects wherever they are established, and that their influence extends far beyond their actual members—After the splendid success it has met with in America and in England and Ireland and Scotland, wherever it has been fairly tried, modesty and diffidence in our own judgement, as well as common sense and prudence pointed out to us that we ought to follow in their track "to let very well alone," and not endanger one success by striking out a new and untried path, while the old one stands on the broad basis of successful experience.

I am, &c.

AN ADVOCATE OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

HIGH WATER TABLE,---29th Nov. 1834.

	MORN.		EVEN	
Saturday	9	49	10	09
Sunday	10	42	11	15
Monday	11	33	11	51
Tuesday	11	56	0	02
Wednesday	0	19	0	37
Thursday	0	54	1	12
Friday	1	32	1	52

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
"Boyne	5st to10thDec.	London	St. Helena.
"Annandale	1st to 15thDec.	Clyde	Uncertain.
"Hero of Malown	10th Dec.	London	Cape and St. Helena.
"Gilmore	14th Dec.	Do.	Probably at the Cape and St. Helena.
"Dauntless.	Ditto.	Liverpool	No where.
"Malabar	3d Jan. 1835.	London	Uncertain.

EXCHANGE.

	SELL.	BUY
Six per cent Remittable Loan	131½	132
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107¼	107½
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,	107	107½
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	107 *a*	11
Third five per cent Loan	110	110½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106	106½
Bills on Madras 30 days	100	101
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 10	1 | 1
Canton Bills	None.	
Spanish dollars per 100	221	221½
Sovereigns each	10¾	11¼

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Janvrin, H. M. 20th Regt. from Belgaum.
Col. Pottinger, Resident, from Sinde.
Captain H. Fawcett, 1st Lt. Cavalry, from Sadra.
Lieut. and Line Adjutant Anderson, Staff, from Rajcote.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. John Ramsey, 9th Regt. N. I. to Nandode.
Assistant Surgeon Heddle, Medical Staff, to Cutch
Ensign Jameson, to do.
Major Havelock, 4th Lt. Dragoons, to Kirkee.
Lieut. H Stiles, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st instant, the Lady of Major Moore, 18th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

On the 25th instant, the Lady of Lieut. G. J. Jameson, Assistant Military Auditor General, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES,

On Sunday, the 23d instant, at Mazagon, in the Church of N. S. do Rozario, by the Right Rev. Bishop M. Prendergast, Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Sir Roger de Faria, to C. Baptist do Rozario, Esq.

On Tuesday last, 25th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H. Jeffreys, A. M. Senior Chaplain, Mr. W. E. Foott, late Surgeon of the Lady Raffles, to Miss Sarah, Mansfield.

DEATHS,

At Mahabuleshwar, on the 23d instant, James Bax, the infant son of the Reverend Randall Ward, Chaplain on this establishment.

At Ahmedabad, on the 3d November, of fever, Lieut. John W. Cunningham, of the 25th Regiment N. I. aged 25 years.

At Colaba, on the 23d instant, of fever, Brevet Captain William Williams, of His Majesty's 40th Regt. aged 34 years, leaving a disconsolate Widow. He is most deservedly lamented by his brother officers and friends.

At Bombay, on the 7th instant, Amelia, the beloved wife of Captain Edward Willoughby, Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the morning of the 10th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Rowlandson, Persian Interpreter at Head Quarters, of a daughter.—On the 13th November, Sarah, the Wife of Magazine Serjeant G. W. Bird, Ordnance Department, of a son.—At the Mount Road, on Friday, the 14th November, the Wife of Mr. Jonathan Lloyd, of a son.

MARRIAGE.—At Bangalore, on Monday, the 10th of November, Lieutenant and Adjutant R. T. Onslow, of the 7th Light Cavalry, to Lucie, second daughter of the late General Webber, Madras Army.

DEATHS.—At Combaconum, on the 15th of October, Lieutenant W. F. Nixon of the Travancore service, deeply and sincerely regretted.—On the 7th November, at Goonampilly, on route to Ellore, Mary, the beloved Wife of Captain Charles Bond, 47th Regt. N. I.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Ghazeepore, on the 25th October, Mrs. Edward George, of His Majesty's 3d Buffs, of a daughter.—At Dinnapore, on the 21st October, the Lady of Octavius Wray, Esq., Surgeon, Honorable Company's Bengal European Regiment, of a son.—At Bhaugulpore, on the 23d October, the Lady of J. Innes, Esq., M. D., of a daughter.—In Fort William, on the 11th November, the Lady of the late Captain J. W. Row, acting Fort Adjutant, of a daughter.—At Chowringhee, on the 11th November, Mrs. M. Kenyon, of a son.—At Bellary, on the 19th October, the Lady of Lieutenant P. T. Cherry of the 1st Light Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—At Jubulpoor, on the 1st November, by the Reverend J. J Tucker, A. B., Manalon C Ommanney, Esq., Civil Service, sixth son of Sir F. M. Ommanney, to Louisa Engleheart, second daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Colonel Costly, B. N. I.—At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 8th November, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Fr. Gregoria Maria de Bene, Mr. Charles Michael, to Miss Eleanora Henriques.

DEATHS.—At Simla, on the morning of the 14th October, Thomas Barstow Leslie, the infant son of Captain H. L McGhee His Majesty's 31st Regiment, aged 6 weeks.—At Delhi, on the 21st October, Thomas William Staines Collins, son of Thomas William and Eleanor Collins, aged 12 years, 5 months, and 24 days.—At Delhi, on the 24th October, Amy Eveline, daughter of Thomas William and Eleanor Collins, aged 2 years, 1 months, and 27 days.—At Goolundshuhur, on the 30th October, George Martin Bird, Esq, of the Civil Service, aged 27 years.—At Calcutta, on the 3d November, Mr. Moises Assay, aged 50 years.—At Calcutta, on the 9th November, Mr. A. L D'Abreo, of the Custom House, aged 33 years, 8 months, and 24 days.—At Calcutta, on the 10th November, Mrs. Francisca Isabella Jebb, relict of the late Mr. John Syer Jebb, aged 34 years, 10 months, and 22 days.—At Calcutta, on Monday, the 10th November, Mary Ann, the Wife of Mr. William Hunter, of the firm of Morton and Hunter, aged 24 years.—At Calcutta, on the 11th November, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary, wife of Henry Barrow, Esq. aged 44 years.—At the General Hospital on the 7th instant, Mr. Thomas Noton, eldest son of the late Captain Noton of the Bengal Army.—At Meerut, on the 31st October, Ensign C. T. W. Gifford, 42d Regiment Native Infantry.—At Neemuch, on the 13th October, Captain George Cumine, 61st Regiment Native Infantry, aged 34 years.—At Secundrabad, on the 22d of October, John Bonnor, the infant son of Lieutenant J. B. Neeve, 37th Regiment N. I., aged 11 months and seventeen days.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

November 24th. Ship Duke of Roxburgh, James Petrie, Master, from Calcutta. Left Sandheads 2d November 1834.

Passengers.—L. M. de Souza, Esq. Mrs. de Souza, John de Roacha, Esq. and 5 native servants.

— Barque Swallow, William Adam, Master, from Madras 6th Nov. Colombo 13th, Cannanore 18th, and Rutnaghery 22d.

Passengers.—Mrs. Reynolds. Capt. Meldrum, H. M. 2d Regt. Lieut. Reynolds, H. M. 2d Regt. Mr. Russell Messrs J. and C. Patterson, one Aya, and four servants.

— 25th. Ship William Nicol, Thomas Kincaid, Master, from Greenock 8th July.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24th.—Ship Princess Charlotte, H. N. Kirby, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers—James Geddes, Marshall of the Goal, and Major Simcocks, H. M. 40th Regt.

— 28th Ship Morley, J. A. Douglas, Master, to Ceylon, and London.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Norris.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
Do. STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOP OF WAR.—Coote.
FREE TRADERS.—Boyne, Gilmore, Hero of Malown, Dauntless, Malabar, Elizabeth, Annandale, Drongan, Duke of Roxburgh, Swallow, and William Nicol.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ann, and Fattel Raymon.
ARAB SHIP.—Atitt Rahimon Caudabux and Nassareth Shaw.
FRENCH.—Brig Buffon, and Theodore Eugene.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1834.

The editors of the Calcutta papers, we observe, have each noticed Mr. Crawford's pamphlet, and from the absence of any but trivial objections to it, we may be assured have found it difficult, if not impossible, to raise more valid ones. The *Courier* observes that the author, though an acute, is by no means an impartial individual; having been a member of the Bombay Steam Committee. But in this respect he is wrong, as Mr. Crawford, from the commencement of the steam controversy to the present moment, has been absent from Bombay, and never was in the committee. Nothing else, we believe, which has been said regarding the pamphlet requires notice.

In looking over the St. Petersburgh papers again, from which we published our extra paper on Tuesday, we can find no English news, of any importance, that we have not already communicated. The papers are very small, and the foreign news they contain is in consequence condensed into the least possible compass.—With regard to the continent, we believe also we have extracted every thing interesting in a political point of view. On other subjects time only permits us to make the two following extracts.

"A company is about to be formed in Leghorn, to establish lines of Steam Boats, for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise, from Marseilles and Leghorn to the shores of Africa and Asia—to Malta, to Greece, to Alexandria and Constantinople. The enterprise has been principally undertaken by Henry Bougleux and sons, and Julius Cepriani, who are the responsible agents for it. The capital necessary for the company is 700,000 francs, and has been divided into 140 shares of 5,000fr each. Of these, three quarters had already been taken; whence it follows that all the funds must now be ready which are necessary for the immediate commencement of this useful establishment."

The next extract relates to the commerce of Russia with Asia, regarding which the following particulars are given.

"We take up, after the tables of the general commerce of the Empire for 1833, the principal channels of our commerce with Asia. The total value of our exports, which are composed of grain iron, copper, leather, cotton goods, wool, silk and fur, is raised to 17,949,185 rbls. Our imports, composed of fruits, cotton, raw and spun, lace, cattle and fur, amount to 23,113,901 rbls.—This commerce is spread in the following manner:—

	rbls.	rbls.
With Asiatic Turkey	363,473	726,077
Persia	2,960,580	7,419,763
Khiva	513,176	5,44,024
The steppes of the Kirghises	4,625,318	4,064,663
Bokhara	875,642	1,774,888
Taschkent	—	50,075
Kokan	1,009,861	958,37[illegible]
China	7,333,151	7,526,544
And other places	267,964	49,279

An advocate of the Temperance Society, whose letter we publish to day, has favored us with a reply to our remarks on the formation of the society in last Tuesday's Courier. With regard to the objection we raised to the society in consequence of its having directed its efforts against the consumption of spirits alone, while many other articles of an intoxicating nature are in common use, it will be observed he states that it is an auxiliary society, and that its members could not consistently have called themselves a branch of the parent society had a principle different from theirs been adopted. But this surely is a very insufficient reason. For what was the necessity of making it a branch society? Does it derive any advantages from being so, which counterbalance the neglect, in a most important respect, of the principal object it professes to have in view—the prevention of intemperance? And would not the different circumstances of the population upon which it is to act have warranted a departure from the strict rules of the parent society, if by so doing its principle could alone have been thoroughly acted on?—In England opium is scarcely known as a means of intoxication and bang not at all. Here, however, they are the commonest ingredients for the purpose. A society, therefore, professing to have the suppression of intoxication in view, may very well, in the former country, overlook those articles, while here it cannot do so consistently.—Then again, with respect to wine and beer, we are told as a reason why they are allowed to the members of the society, that in America, where societies of the kind first originated, they are not excluded; and that such societies have succeeded there beyond the most sanguine expectations. In this instance, however, as in the former case, no allowance is made for the difference of circumstances. It so happens that in America wine and beer are drank in very small quantities, while on the other hand, we have the testimony of Capt. Hall, Col. Hamilton and Mrs. Trollope to the almost universal use of ardent spirits among all classes of society, and at all hours of the day. was this pernicious habit that rendered spirits so injurious; and by putting a stop to their use the sole cause of intoxication was destroyed. Hence they very naturally became the only articles interdicted by the members of the American temperance society. Here, however, where the case is very different, to take the rules of that society as a standard to go by is like administering a specific for every disease—a species of empiricism which must inevitably fail. But we are told by our correspondent, as another reason for permitting the use of wine, while that of spirits is put an end to, that wine contains an antidote to its deleterious properties in the acid which is combined with it. We presume, however, it will not, for all that, be contended that the intoxication from a given quantity of alcohol in wine is one particle less intense than the intoxication from an equal quantity in spirits; and if not, what good does the antidote do as far as temperance is concerned? Besides, beer does not contain any of the precious acid in question, and its use, consequently cannot be excused on the same ground; nor can it be said, as our correspondent has observed with regard to wine, that it was formed to "make glad the heart of man," and is a kind and beneficent provision intended by nature for his use. It ought, therefore, at all events, to have been prohibited, and more especially, when made, as it is for this country, of great strength. But being permitted, the rules of the Society appear very much as if framed to accommodate the rich and restrict the indulgencies of the poor, and in this light, they will infallibly be viewed by the latter, in spite of the most ingenious reasoning it is possible to offer on the harmless nature of wine and the pernicious qualities of spirit.

MADRAS.

The propriety of appointing *Ragavah Chariar* to a seat on the Magisterial Bench begins to be questioned, as well by the Native as other portions of the Community.—It would appear that he was formerly employed in the Cutcherry of the Collector of Madras "whence he was discharged by order of the Board of Revenue."—The simple circumstance of his being removed from the situation he held would certainly, of itself, not be sufficient to disqualify him for the appointment to which government have advanced him; but should there be any thing connected with that removal impeaching

[illegible]hich he has not been able satis-[illegible]in and remove, his elevation will [illegible]ite effect to that it was intended *[illegible]adras Courier, November* 18.

CALCUTTA.

[illegible]thstanding the length of the Court's an-[illegible] the letter from the Board of Controul [illegible]mitting the Draft of a Despatch relative to [illegible] Claims of the Dosses on the Oude Government, [illegible] propose to publish it entire in a day or two ra-[illegible]her than attempt to give thearguments in abstract, [illegible]or the merits of the Court's letter do not consist [illegible]he force of their own arguments, so much as [illegible] a very clever analysis of those offered by the Board, and a very complete exposition of the fa-lacious and erroneous information on which they were supported. It is undoubtedly one of the most able papers we have seen emanate from the mercantile Council of Leadenhall Street. The stand which the Directors have taken on this ques-tion must redeem them from every suspicion of subserviency, and entitle them also to the credit of doing some good, as a check to the hasty orders of a Government Board, ruled by the Minister of the day.

In the mean time we give several interesting Minutes of Members, of the Court, upon the ques-tion what ought to be their conduct when imperatively called upon to sign and forward the despatch in their ministerial capacity. Mr. Tucker, then Deputy Chairman, refused to sign it, whatever the the consequences. "I am a called upon (he said) to make a decided stand, and I feel that it ought to be made at all hazards." Mr. Stanley Clarke was equally determined not to append his signa-ture "to a documents so utterly exceptionable both in princi[illegible]and it probable consequences if enforced," The [illegible]an, however, Mr. Loch, was not inclined to go [illegible]so far. He thought the Directors had acquitted their obligation by pro-testing; "but that, after having done so they should obey the law, and by their example inculcate in others the important duty of obedience to their legal orders." Nor did he think his objections to the measure sufficient cause "to adopt the strong alternative of resignation." Messrs. Bayley, Carnac, Alexander, Jenkins, and Shank it will be seen, entirely concurred with the Chairman. One vote appears in favour of the despatch, that of Mr. John Forbes, whose reasons for his opinion are [illegible]y a repetition of some of the arguments con-[illegible]in the Despatch itself.—*Cal. Courier, No-*[illegible]l.

DELHI.

Raja Maun Singh has addressed a letter to the British Agent at Ajmere since the negociation closed, in a respectful and conciliatory tone, very unlike what he formerly used. His Highness has directed the envoys, the Thakoor of Kuchawan and Luchmee Chund, Bundaree, to remain with the Vakeel Siwae Ram in attendance on Ma-jor Alves, during the operations against Sheka-watee. The Raja, it seems, spontaneously offers to aid in putting down the thieves and marauders with a force of 400 Horse and 200 Foot. This looks very well, and things may be exactly as they seem. But as stated in our last number, if our in-formation be correct, Government has left too much to the mere promises of a prince who has ne-ver yet merited confidence by his conduct. Yet we are disposed to rely on the sagacity of the Agent who had to execute imperfect instructions, to guard against the wriggling lubricity with which Maun Singh will most probably attempt to escape from his disagreeable engagements. Four months are allowed him, it appears, to pay the money due for the expenses incurred in levying the army against Joudpore. We hope the greater part of it will be received before the troops now under Ge-neral Stevenson are disbanded, otherwise the Raja's inducements to discharge the debt will cer-tainly be lessened.

Jota Ram, the premier of Jeypore, is also on his way to Ajmere full of zeal to contribute to the es-tablishment of social order in Shekhawattee. But he has received an intimation, it is said, that though the Agent will be happy to see him, he can-not avail himself of the minister's wisdom in coun-sel or valour in the field, against the refractory subjects of his master.—*Delhi Gaz. Nov.* 12.

We stated some time ago, on unexceptionable authority, that the Commander-in-Chief had inti-mated, though not officially, that he expected to be in the Upper Provinces, and to require the servi-ces of his own Regiment, the 11th Dragoons, as an [illegible] escort in the cold season. Experience deters us from placi[illegible] implicit reliance on the best pri-vate information, as men in power necessarily entertain many projects which they do not ex-ecute, and their correspondents are consequently often misled, besides being liable to misappre-hensions of their own. Our neighbour of Meerut, who probably thought himself entitled to an-nounce the information first, now wishes his rea-ders to believe it a hoax, because, we presume, no formal order has been issued to the Commandant of the Regiment. The intelligence, however, we have reason to suspect, arrived in company with the news which he makes such a hash of, about the advance of an Army to the Indus "We are very much mistaken," says the Editor of the Meerut Observer, "if the Privy Council have not already directed that a British force shall be posted on the Indus, and intimated their intention to reinforce the Indian Cavalry with four Regi-ments of European Dragoons. This revelation is emphatically made in capital letters. It is strange that one who has lately devoted himself to the en-lightenment of the East on European politics, should be ignorant that the British Constitution denies to the "Privy Council" the power to direct" the government of India on any subject whatever. Such instructions, moreover, even if issued by the Cabinet could not be obeyed with-out aggression, and if given absolutely, would violate the act of Parliament, and subject the King's responsible Ministers to impeachment. We believe—but as Cobbet would say, mind we do not vouch for the fact—that our contemporary has got hold of a distorted and mystified version of the report, that the Governor-General had re-ceived instructions from the Board of Controul to modify if possible, the treaty with Sinde, so as to get a British force stationed on the Indus for the protection of trade.

"The reinforcement" of four Dragoon Regi-ments has long been anxiously recommended by the Horse Guards without any reference to new measures, for the obvious purpose of quartering more troops on the Company, rather than disand-ing them at home.—*Ibid.*

TROOPS AT THE SAMBRE LAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Sir—After I had closed my despatch at 3 P. M. yesterday, some of our people went up the hill and walked over one of the little forts, which the Na-tives said were built to afford protection against the attacks of Ameer Khan—The forts are little larger than good sized rats traps, and the explosion of a 13 inch shell inside would almost *drive out* all 4 curtains and hurl the stones down the hill. From the top a good view was obtained of the country around. The Fort of ———— nearly due south, upon a range of hills which hid from view the town and Fort of Jeypoor, was pointed out—it's distance was probably 12 miles and on the inter-vening plain was visible the Jeypore Army en-camped for service. The Natives said that some of the Shekhawattee Forts were a little stronger, i e. larger than those they shewed us, but not a bit more likely to offer resistance.

This morning we emerged from the hills in the course of half an hour's marching, and entered up-on the country for the first time since we quitted Rewarrie. The road was most execrable, and a 12 mile march occupied good 4 hours. At about 5 miles from our last ground we reached Chowmoo-an, and passed close under its walls—it is the com-monest mud Fort you can imagine—the ditch ne-ver could have been of any breadth, and it is now so entirely destroyed in many places as to present no sort of obstacle. The village too, affords cover up to the weakest point. I cannot imagine its hav-ing resisted even a Jeypore force; though the "old Bunneah" (as they call Jota Ram) is said, by the Samote people, to have been quite defeated there! We passed only 2 other villages of any size before we came in sight of our camp—Kaladera is visible from a great distance, being built of stone, and having all the chief buildings pucka plastered. A good deal of excellent lime is procurable close at hand.

Between———and this, the failure of cultiva-tion is very observable, and as the soil is good and water near the surface, it is natural to suppose that the misrule, under which the people suffer, has occasioned this neglect—No hills are visible either north or west—To the south a large ridge is seen but at a great distance. The large map of India places Kaladera in the midst of hills, if I re-member right, and takes no notice of Samote, which is a place of some consequence, having many ex-cellent villages dependent on it, besides its 3 Forts.

1st. November.—We this day marched to Kur-rumsir and were 4½ hours on the road—which is 13 miles long, and as heavy from sand as any road I ever saw in my life. It is not easy to follow it either, for there is little traffic in this part of the country, and some of the cross roads are in-finitely broader than the main track. The coun-try is still open, but we have the ranges of hills visible at a distance on our left, with some forts of trifling strength upon them. This is placed 75° 5' and some seconds in latitude, and rests on the 77th degree of longitude.

2nd November.—A nice little march of 9 miles to Jobneer; the road sandy, but not so bad as we found it on yesterday's march—for the first time since quitting Delhi we had to-day our tents shad-ed by trees. For these last few days we have found water nearer to the surface of the earth, and here I saw a man *dipping* his ghurrah into a well, where the water must have been within 2 feet of the top of the cylinder. There is a picturesque little Fort on an isolated hill, on which some smaller places of arms also stand, but they are weaker than any I have yet seen. At Kurrumsir, there is a neat looking little place with a deep, though narrow, ditch *revetted* throughout. The rascally fellows refused us leave to enter it, as we wished to do so for the sake of a view from its bastions. This day we have a better opportunity, the Fort being situated on a considerable eminence, but I doubt whether we shall get in, although the ridiculous little place is not *six pounder* proof! We shall, however, see the Sambre lake from the hill. A curious sort of stone abounds here, resembling lime mixed up with s[illegible]ells and earth—it is pretty hard, and when burnt affords excellent lime—but it is always irregular in shape, and I imagine that when unburnt, the moisture must affect it Close to the hills we find the soil gravelly, but go to a distance of but 200 paces and all is sand! The quantity of cultivation is smaller on every march as we leave ———— be-hind us, and the prevailing jungle is about 3 feet high, with very small seeds, and scarcely any leaves, and of highly aromatic scent, but I know not its name. But grass abounds every where, and torments our unfortunate dogs—even the men suffer so much from it that no one now ventures to leave the road, on the line of march.

Sambre, November 3rd.—We arrived here and found ourselves *first* at the ground. Report says that the Nusseerabad Battery is not to move till the 9th instant. The Neemuch Regiments were to reach Nusseerabad *to-day*.

The Jeypore people laugh at our expedition and say,

"Well! these Feringnees may go and amuse themselves as long as they please in the Shekha-wattee country—their whole employment will be picking "*contas*" (thorns and burs) from their stockings—and preserving their property from the thieves that roam in the district!" I really be-lieve they are quite right.

Report says that General Stevenson, with the train, had been 5 days in reaching Futtehpore Sekrie from Agra. We may look for the train in December. I fancy that the hackery hire and other expenses cost a trifle of 40 or 50,000 Rs. per month, and if you only *saw* the *Forts*, against which the train is moving, you would think doubtless, that the work might be done for less money!

I am disappointed in the Lake, as far as I can see it—however, I cannot say I have yet had a fair view. The country is very bare around it, and the only jungle is but grass, which luxuriates on this soil. I cannot walk from one tent to another without getting 50 burs upon my legs, and the tents are now *so completely covered* with them that if you happen to touch the kunnauts, you smart for it! Part of the Jeypore people's speech having thus proved correct, we may conclude that there is a chance of the remainder being true!

In my next I will give you some account of Sambre and the Lake, the latitude of which is exactly 26° 54' 48, not very far from its posi-tion on the map, I believe.

PETER GRUMPY.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ALGIERS.

ALGIERS, a Mahommendan country on the north of Africa, was long notorious as a piratical state. For almost two hundred years, its government af-forded the shelter of its port and flag to the rob-bers of all nations who chose to make that the de-positary of their plunder. It was repeatedly chastised, its fleets destroyed, and its town burnt to the ground, by the European nations who smarted under the annoyance of its petty system of sea-robbery: yet the government recurred always to its former practices, and gave encouragement to every adven-turer or renegade who could bring capital suf-ficient to fit out a new pirate ship, and was able to find a crew of desperadoes to man her. This sys-tem was begun in the early part of the sixteenth century, when Algiers, being threatened with sub-jugation by Spain, was forced to call to her assis-tance a famous pirate of those days, called Barba-rossa. This man defeated the Spaniards, but soon afterwards murdered the prince who had invited his aid, and occupied the throne of Algiers in his place. He extended his dominions in Africa, and made the flag of Algiers an ensign of war and piracy against all Christian nations. His brother Hayraddin, who succeeded him, fortified the town in a strong manner, in which work he employed 30,000 Christian slaves.

The loss caused to the trade of the Mediterra-nean by these pirates was so great, that Charles the Fifth fitted out an expedition of 30,000 men, with 140 ships, against them (1541). The whole armament was, however, destroyed or broken up by a storm almost immediately on landing, and the Algerines escaped without harm. The next at-tempt to put them down was by the French in 1617, who sent Admiral Beaulieu with a fleet of fifty sail against the place: he was able, however, to effect nothing decisive. The same result hap-pened to the English under Admiral Mansel, in 1620. The Venetian commander Capello, and the French under Du Quesne (1682), gave them severe lessons, and almost annihilated their marine, but were not able to prevent their resuming their de-predations as soon as they could again collect arms and ships. In later times the expedition of Lord Exmouth, who reduced the town and its fleet to ashes, must be fresh in every one's recollection, Still they were not to be tamed; in truth, the place subsisted only by plunder, and had no pros-pect of trade or profits without it; it was, more-over, a convenient resort for unprincipled men from all quarters, who wished to carry on the prac-tice of piracy. When one swarm of vermin was destroyed, another immediately occupied a place so well fitted for their purposes, and where they re-ceived with open arms by the authorities.

These circumstances at last determined the powers of Europe to adopt a new course, which it was left to France to put in operation. This power fitted out an armament in 1829, not only to chas-tise the Algerine government, but to take perma-nent possession of the country and of the port, which had so long been a den of robbers. This expedition consisted of 37,639 men, with the re-quisite cavalry and artillery. The number of ves-sels altogether was 644. The commander, Mar-shal Bourmont, conducted his system of attack with great prudence, and gave France possession of Algiers with very slight loss. The captive dey, or sovereign, was sent to Europe, where he lives on an allowance as a private individual, in some part of Italy—(it is said he is now going to Alexan-dria). The expenses of this expedition were am-ply repaid to France by the public treasures of gold and silver [illegible] which were found (amounting to about [illegible] besides £300,000 two millions of pounds sterling); [illegible] of stores. She was left mistress of the [illegible] dis-trict of Northern Africa, and had besides the satis-faction of breaking up thoroughly a nest of pirates, who had kept the Mediterranean seas under contri-bution for nearly two centuries.

The country which France has thus occupied is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, and on the south by a range of elevated ground, called the mountains of Atlas; it has the state of Tunis on the east, and the empire of Morocco on the west, and is about 675 miles long by 150 broad; the ara-ble ground which it contains is reckoned at 6300 square leagues. There are a number of small ri-vers, which take their rise in the mountains to the south, and water the whole breadth of the country in their way to the sea, so that there is every faci-lity for increasing the productiveness of the land by irrigation. The soil is naturally fertile, and yields many of the fruits and other productions of the West Indies, besides several which cannot be cultivated there. The carob-tree,† the date-tree, and the olive, are natural to the soil; the vine thrives on the hills, and decorates the plantations of the flat country, its trunk growing frequently to the size of the pear-tree; lemons, oranges, citrons, and pomegranates, are found in superabundance, and of the finest flavour. The Barbary indigo plant, the Suleiman sugar-cane, the nessri or white rose, the flowers of which produce the famous otto of roses, in quantity double those of Europe; these are all of a quality peculiar to the country, and might greatly increase its commercial riches. The grains most commonly cultivated are wheat and barley; oats do not thrive, but maize, doura, rice, and peas, produce excellent crops. The sea-shores abound in superior qualities of coral, which, with ordinary skill and industry, might be converted into a mine of wealth. The chief riches of the tribes who live in the interior of the country con-sist in flocks and herds; and every province being full of pastures of the most extensive description, they possess all kinds of domestic animals; hor-ses, oxen, camels, mules, cattle, goats, &c. The apes are particularly large, docile, and beautiful; the Barbary horse is little inferior to the Arabian; horned cattle, however, are small in size, and the cow yields no milk when her calf is removed. Al-giers and Morocco are the native countries of the famous Merino sheep, besides which, they have an-other breed like that of the Cape of Good Hope, with large tails, composed entirely of fat.

Such are the natural capabilities of this region, but the riches of a country depend more on the in-dustry of the people, and the good qualities of the government, than on the bounties of nature; and accordingly we find that Algiers, with all her bless-ings of soil and climate, has a population as poor and wild as any on the surface of the globe. There was not in the whole country, when the French occupied it, a road practicable for any kind of cart or carriage, and only mere paths for horses or beasts of burthen. A fourth part of the population are without settled places of abode; the implements of labour in use among those who cultivate the fields, are ill-contrived, unfit for their purposes, and worth nothing; every thing is to be done by main strength, without aid from tools or machine-ry. The wages of a working man are about two-pence farthing per day, and his miserable hut, food, clothing, and working-tools, are such as he can procure from that pittance.

When the French first obtained possession of the country, their design was to convert it into a colonial settlement and to introduce French culti-vators with habits of European industry, and more efficient modes of labour. They accordingly brought over a number of settlers both from Fran-ce and from Rhenish Bavaria, established a *freme modèle*, or pattern farm, and gave every encou-ragement to colonists who had either skill or a little capital. It was soon found, however, that there were difficulties in the way of carrying this plan into effect, which had not been anticipated. In the first place, the French had calculated on tak-ing possession of all the lands held by the Ma-hommedan religious establishments, and which were considered as public property, but it was soon found that the greater part of these were only no-minally in possession of the church (if the *mosque* may be so called), having been merely conveyed in a certain form to the priests, in order to remain under their protection for the use of the actual owner or his heirs, in case of any attempt at con-fiscation by the government. The priests were in fact only trustees for others. This narrowed great-ly the choice of lands which it was intended to bestow on the new colonists. In the next place the settlers themselves, being generally poor peo-ple, were without means of procuring effectual shelter from the heat or dews, and accordingly numbers of them fell victims to the change of cli-mate. Their manner of living was, besides, much more expensive, and required much higher wages to maintain them in health, and in working condi-tion, than that of the natives of the country. There was an additional reason, we believe, which must always prevent French colonies of this kind from being successful, that France has neither ca-pital nor skill to throw away on such enterprises. All the people who have either stock for carrying on business, or skill for any useful trade, are want-ed at home by the necessities of their own coun-try, and have no temptation to emigrate.

These causes, and perhaps others, have now de-termined the French to give up their original idea of colonising the country, and of introducing Eu-ropean modes of agriculture. Their *pattern farm*, with its *offices*, has been abandoned, and the colo-nists have been sent home to France. The object now is, by the establishment a regular and steady form of government, to give confidence and ala-crity to the industry of the natives themselves, and to lead them to improvement, by the prospect of securely enjoying the fruits of their own labour. Roads are in progress for this purpose between some of the principal towns, and every means are taken to prevent the incursions of those demi-sa-[illegible]ge and hostile tribes who have been accustomed [illegible]y from their fastnesses in the to harass the country [illegible] mountains.

The people who are thus to be managed, consist of several distinct races. The most numerous are those called the Moors, and who, though altoge-ther a mixed race, are the oldest tribe of civilised inhabitants: they are the farmers, labourers, trades-men, and even merchants of the country. The next are the independent, or unsettled Arabs, who have great numbers of flocks and herds, and re-main within certain recognised districts, but are chiefly without fixed dwellings. Some of these people have maintained a kind of war against the French ever since the conquest of their country, and it is only of late that they have been dislodged from Bougeia, a stronghold which had long been occupied by them on the coast. The next tribe is Kabylies, or inhabitants of Mount Atlas, who are far removed from the sea coast, are a rude, though hardly savage race of mountaineers: they are cul-tivators, and have fixed dwellings, sometimes even pretty large villages, among the hills. They have hitherto been extremely inimical to the French, and given them much annoyance. This hostility is instigated by some partisans of the former go-

* Collected and arranged from the works of Timothy Flint.

† In Spain the fruit of this tree is called "St John's bread," and is supposed to have been the food of John the Baptist in the wilderness, though our version of the Bible translates it "wild locusts."

vernment, and is the more to be lamented, that the French are anxious to conciliate them as one of the oldest and most original races of Northern Africa: they are in truth the descendants of the ancient Numidians. Their language is spoken with slight variation through an immense extent of alpine country, almost from Cape Nun to the Oasis of Siwah; and several missionaries have already put themselves in the way of acquiring it, in order, by that means, to introduce religious knowledge, and the germs of regular industry, among a people hitherto neglected. A few of them near the coasts profess the Mahommedan faith, but in their remote villages, among the mountains, the only religion is paganism.

Besides these, which are the most nnmerous races, there are Jews, Turks, and Kolouglis. The Turks and Kolouglis are chiefly people connected with the old system of government. The Jews, who have here seventeen synagognes, are petty dealers, brokers, money-changers, and merchants, as they are found in all parts of the world.

The following enumeration of the different tribes is given on the faith of the French "Journal des Sciences Militaires":—

Moors and settled Arabs - - - - -	1,200,000
Independent Arabs - - - - - -	400,000
Kabylies or Berbers - - - - - -	20,000
Jews - - - - - - - - - - -	30,000
Turks and Christian renegades - -	20,000
Kolouglis, or descendants of Turks -	20,000
	1,670,000
European population, June 1832—	
French settlers, merchants, &c - -	1,927
English subjects (chiefly Maltese) -	421
Spaniards - - - - - - - - -	1,052
Sardinians, Germans, Italians - - -	621
	1,674,021

The same amount of population is stated by M. Gravery de Henesro, the Swedish consul; but the numbers of the several classes are with him very different: the reason of which no doubt is, that the distinctions betwixt the classes are not very obvious, and in some cases cannot be at all recognised. He reckons, however, 70,000 negroes, whom it is rather surprising not to find in the French account.

The agriculture of the country, though all its implements are of the most miserable kind is conducted on very good principles; which is not surprising, when we consider that it was the Moors, the inhabitants of this very country, who introduced all those agricultural improvements into Spain, which long made Andalusia the richest and best cultivated district of that now mismanaged country. The irrigation of land is well understood, and the works in different parts of the states of Algiers for that purpose are worthy of imitation. Yet the small extent to which cultivation is carried, from the defects of the former government, the want of roads for carrying grain to market, &c. renders it necessary to import both corn for the people, and even hay for the use of the French cavalry.

There can hardly be said to be such a thing as foreign commerce. The exports in 1831 consisted only of old metal, chiefly copper and iron; a little olive oil; with a trifling quantity of leather, wool, and wax. The coral fishery furnishes a slight addition to the exports.

The French are doing something to introduce a taste for mental culture, and a knowledge of the arts. They have established a "Colonial Society," for attending to the interests of agriculture and commerce; and which proposes to publish an annual account of the states of Algiers, of which the number for 1832 has already appeared. There is another scheme, which, in the present state of things could have occurred to none but Frenchmen: this is the Philharmonic Society," composed of a number of young officers, who purpose to civilise the Algerines by inspiring them with a taste for the opera and of Rossini. Odd as this idea may appear, if the habit of meeting for public amusement, and a taste for pleasures not entirely sensual, can be produced by it, will not be without beneficial effects. In the matter of general education, we believe nothing has been done. The only schools established by the French are, two for the children of their own people, and a boarding-school for young women.

The education of the Mahommedan schools is exceedingly imperfect, the children being only taught to read, and to repeat sentences from the Arabic Koran (wich is not their own language), with a little arithmetic.

The public income of Algiers under the French has been published, by which it appears that the expenses of the French in retaining Algiers amount to L.928,285, whereas the income is only L.44,558. In this situation of affairs, it can only be the prospect or future advantage, or (which we believe is greatly the case) a feeling of national pride, which induces them to retain possession.*

THE LATE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

This nobleman, from early life, was remarkable for two things,—first, a desire to accumulate as much cash as possible, and next, what is mostly seen to accompany the hoarding passion, a wholesome dread of what Byron calls "the inflammation of his weekly bills." The result has been, that he has left a large entailed property, and about 320,000*l.* in money. The will strongly exhibits the ruling passion of the Marquis. The present Marquis inherits the whole of the entailed property, but the money is to be shut up for twenty years, at the lapse of which period the accumulated capital is to be invested in land, which is also to be entailed with the rest of the estate. The late Marquis was a man of coarse plebeian manners, and only remotely connected with the Breadalbane family. Like many other aristocrats of mongrel politics, he was, in the earlier part of his life, a great stickler for Whig principles; but on the last accession of the Tories to power,—their last, we believe, in every sense,—he was cajoled by the great Captain with the tempting bait of political preferment. A Lord Lieutenancy, however, becoming vacant by the death of Duke of Athol, to which the Marquis aspired, a complete shock was given to his Tory predilections,—the office was given by the Duke to another! With a speed and agility worthy of the most dextrous political harlequin of the day, the noble Marquis bolted over again to his quondam friends the Whigs, became a strenuous reformer, and supported the Whig Ministry in carrying the Reform Bill. His timely devotion to the "good cause" did not go unrewarded,—he was elevated to a Marquisate. The wife of the noble Marquis was a Miss Gavine, the daughter of a wealthy French merchant, who, it is said, found means to rule him with a rod of iron. To her powerful exercise of conjugal authority is attributed the extraordinary will of the deceased Marquis, she having, it is stated, imbibed a dislike to her son, the present Marquis, from his not having as yet obeyed the Scriptural injunction to "increase and multiply." A small estate is bequeathed to the two daughters of the deceased, viz., the Marchioness of Chandos and Lady Elizabeth Pringle, to both of whom, it is believed, it will prove in every sense acceptable.

* The greater part of our materials for the above notice have been furnished by a French work, called "France Pittoresque," which is at present publishing in Paris. It appears in cheap weekly numbers, on the plan of which Chambers's Journal furnished the first example; but which is now extensively acted on in Berlin, Paris, and other well-informed capitals of the Continent.

THE GLOBE AND THE TIMES OUT OF JOINT.

The *Times* and the *Globe*, so long the Damon and Pythias of the press, and often accustomed to "butter up" each other on the score of respectability, have had a sad quarrel. The *Globe*, for some reason best known to its immaculate self, thought fit to designate the Lisbon correspondent of its contemporary the tool of some Portuguese personage, whose name we do not remember. Thereupon the *Times* flew into a most unseemly passion, and retorted with interest, and doubtless with reason, by describing the *Globe* as the "humble, crawling, and sometimes venomous tool" of that political dandy Lord Palmerston. These are shockingly hard words to come from a former friend, especially from one who has had such excellent opportunities of knowing the truth what he asserts. The rejoinder of the *Globe* is conceived in a similar spirit, and with a not less hearty desire to "uncover the nakedness" of a quondam acquaintance. The affair is not very creditable to either: our discreet and experienced contemporaries should have known better than to expose the amiable failings, or weaknesses, or errors, to which both perchance, may be subject. Prudence would bid them smother their feelings of anger and vexation however justly called forth, instead of hitting each other on "the raw" with a ferocity perhaps equalled by that of the Indian when scalping a vanquished and fallen enemy. They should ever remember that in these disagreeable quarrels, the truth will be apt to spurt out, and that if the one be a "tool" and the other a truckler, somehow the fact is always made visible before the parties shake hands again. We repeat that we are sorry, that the *Times* and *Globe* should have "words" between them; for, at such times, when not the least doubt can be entertained of each other's sincerity, what good *can* can they say of one another? That's the point, and a most important one too. The *Times*, in giving the *Globe*, a dab in the face may perchance have its nose cut off, and *vice versa*: by all means, therefore, let them make it up. In proportion as they feel themselves to be vulnerable, let them be discreet, and then the world must, of course see that the extent of their forbearance is only exceeded by that of their prudence.

THE MALTHUS THEORY OF POPULATION.

Though Mr. Malthus's theory of population * was published in 1798, and has been since then frequently printed, and widely circulated, there is still, we are persuaded, a vast part of the community who are either altogether unacquainted with it, or make it only the subject of an unreflecting ridicule and obloquy. This is not right. The subject is one so nearly concerning the comfort of the whole community, that no educated man in the empire ought to be ignorant of it: it is also proper that those who are disposed to make sport of any such important subject, should, in the first place, know what it is they are laughing at. We have, therefore, thought proper to condense the views of Mr. Malthus into an article for the present sheet, by which means we entertain a confident hope that the number of those who understand that Malthusian system will be greatly increased.

The author of this celebrated essay begins by stating, that there is a constant tendency in all animated life to increase beyond the nourishment prepared for it. The most of plants have so many seeds, that, if all could find room to grow, they would soon overspread many worlds much larger than the present. Many animals, but especially of the fish kind, would increase at an equally rapid rate. The superabundance—which was perhaps designed by nature, in order to insure against accidental extinction or diminution of the various species—is checked in both cases by the impossibility of all finding room or sustenance to enable them to grow. In like manner, the human race has a tendency to increase more rapidly than nourishment. In a country such as America, where there happens to be no restraint on this score, the numbers of the people are doubled every twenty-five years. Of course, the same results might be expected every where, if sustenance for fresh communities could every where be as readily found. In old countries, however, such as Great Britain, where the utmost ingenuity could not greatly increase the amount of food, the tendency of the race to double its numbers once in twenty-five years, could not be permitted free exercise without leading to mischief. Mr. Malthus is so liberal as to suppose that food could be doubled the first twenty-five years, and an equal quantity added at the end of every such period for the future. Even thus, says he, while the race was increasing as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, the food would only be increasing as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6, 7, 8; so that, at the end of two hundred years, there would only be food for eight out of every hundred and twentyeight persons. He therefore concludes, that, though Nature gave the power of this increase of population, she meant it to be guided by a reference to the means of subsistence.

Mr. Malthus then considers the various *checks* which control this principle in human population. When more are born than can be supported with comfort, they are apt to be cut off at various ages by the effects of a poor style of living, or they continue to live in such miserable style that existence is no blessing. When the community is sensible that either this result has taken place, or will do so if the population be unduly increased, marriages are apt to become less frequent, so that fewer children are thenceforth, born. Where this diminution of the number of marriages is accompanied by that purity of life which is enjoined upon men both by human and divine law, and which the reason of man will enable him to practise, it forms what Mr. Malthus calls the *check of moral restraint*. Where, on the other hand it is productive of degrading vices, it still tends to check population, though in a manner very discreditable to the species. There are three checks, then, upon population—moral restraint, vice, and misery; which, in fully cultivated countries, keep the numbers of the inhabitants nearly on a par with the means of subsistence, which they would otherwise be so apt to exceed.

The bulk of Mr. Malthus's book is taken up with an extensive army of facts for the proof of these fundamental principles. He shows how the hardships endured by savages operate in preventing children from being reared—how the ancient Teutonic nations, who where a little better off, brought up a large surplus of men, who, periodically, poured down upon the limits of the Roman empire, in search of settlements, and, though cut off in hundreds of thousands, were still succeeded in a few years by fresh hordes—how, in various modern nations, where the population is fully enough to devour all the produce of the country, and where no moral restraint exists, the inevitable result is a dreadful mortality among the young, and a general depression of the standard of subsistence. We have not room to follow Mr. Malthus into all his calculations; but for these the reader may, if he pleases, consult the work itself.

The grand aim of the essay is of a highly moral and humane kind. Seeing that the result of an excessive population must be an increase of misery, Mr. Malthus earnestly recommends that none should marry unless they have a tolerably fair prospect of being able to support their children, in a style as good at least as their own present manner of life. "The lowest prospect," says he, "with which a man can be justified in marrying, seems to be, the power, when in health, of earning such wages, as, at the average price of corn, will maintain the average number of living children to a marriage"—which is about three or four. He is not, as is vulgarly supposed, an enemy to marriage in the abstract. He rejoices in the happiness and virtue of domestic life; but he says that it must not be purchased at so dreadful a price as certain death or penury to the human beings thereby brought into existence. One man must not be good and happy, at the risk of causing three or four persons a few years afterwards to be the reverse. "It is an utter misconception of argument," says he, "to infer that I am an enemy to population. I am only an enemy to vice and misery, and, consequently, to that unfavourable proposition between population and food which produces these evils. But this unfavourable proportion has no necessary connection with the quantity of absolute population which a country may contain. On the contrary, it is more frequently found in countries which are very thinly peopled, than in those which are populous.

"The bent of my argument on the subject of population may be illustrated by the instance of a pasture farm. If a young grazier were told to stock his land well, as on his stock would depend his profits, and the ultimate success of his undertaking, he would certainly have been told nothing but what was strictly true. And he would have to accuse himself, not his adviser, if in pursuance of these instructions he were to push the breeding of his cattle till they became lean and half-starved. His instructor, when he talked of the advantages of a large stock, meant undoubtedly stock in proper condition, and not such a stock, as, though it might be numerically greater, was in value much less. The expression of stocking a farm well, does not refer to particular numbers, but merely to that proportion which is best adapted to the farm, whether it be a poor or a rich one, whether it will carry fifty head of cattle or five hundred. It is undoubtedly extremely desirable that it should carry the greater number, and every effort should be made to effect this object; but surely that farmer could not be considered as an enemy to a large quantity of stock, who should insist upon the folly and impropriety of attempting to breed such a quantity, before the land was put into a condition to bear it."

* The principle here laid down by Mr. Malthus is based on well-established facts. Any store-farmer in Scotland will attest that his ground is just able to support an exact number of sheep, and no more. We were informed by one who feeds about two thousand sheep on a certain space, that, if he were to increase the number by so much as twenty, a deterioration in the quality of both the flesh and the wool *of the whole flock* would be observable at the end of the season.

Mr. Malthus afterwards shows incontestibly that where marriages and births are in more than the usual proportion in old countries, they are not indicative of an increasing population, but only of an excessive quantity of children and young persons, of whom a large proportie[illegible] turity. It appears from a wor[illegible] that, in proportion to the san[illegible] Lyonois produced ten births, the[illegible] eleven, and a particular parish in [illegible] eight, but that, at the age of twenty, [illegible] different numbers were all reduced to [illegible] In the Lyonois nearly half of the popul[illegible] under the age of puberty, in the Pays de V[illegible] third, and in the parish of the Alps only one[illegible] "The inference from these facts," says h[illegible] unavoidable, and of the highest importance[illegible] society." In many parts of his essay, he dwe[illegible] on the advantage of rearing the requisite popula[illegible] tion from the smallest number of births. "A[illegible] crease of mortality," he says, "is what we [illegible] chiefly to aim at."

For this end, no other means can be suggested than that self-control which is one of the most remarkable characteristic features distinguishing man from other animals. The existence of this faculty is, in the estimation of Mr. Malthus, a proof that there is nothing in his theory inconsistent with the original decrees of Providence. He even contends that the exercise of this faculty tends to improve the character of the individual, and renders his domestic happiness, when the proper time for it arrives, the more refined, as well as greater in degree.

Such are the views of Mr. Malthus, divested of all the philosophical apparatus with which he endeavours to prove their soundness. We have now to make a few remarks upon his theory. It appears to us that this profound inquirer has not allowed sufficient importance to the outlet afforded by emigration. It is proved by the very increase of the human race (laying the Scriptures out of view), that it was at first very limited in number; it is equally proved by the far-extended soil, almost every where fit to produce [illegible] sustenance, that the few were intended to increase, and spread out, and ultimately cover the whole. The tendency to increase beyond the means of subsistence, appears to us as in a great measure the means by which nature forces the accomplishment of this end. She brings into life a multitude too great for the limited scene of their birth, and tells them, as plainly as possible, that the abundance may be relieved by a certain proportion passing onward into the wilderness. Mr. Malthus finds so many difficulties in emigration, that he almost entirely excludes it from view, as a relief to the pressure occasioned by the population principle; but the difficulties are always becoming less; and it was perhaps meant [illegible] removal of them should form one of the [illegible] tives to the exercise of activity and ingeni[illegible] nature has evidently had in view, for [illegible] ment of the general condition of her children. Besides the duty of filling up all the waste parts of the earth, man is urged by the population principle to make those parts of the earth he inhabits as productive as possible. The desire of entering that condition which lessens the temptations to error, and forms the groundwork of all those relations which are afterwards to call forth his best affections and most pleasurable emotions, puts every individual not originally gifted with fortune, to his utmost exercise of the virtue of a blameless life, in order that he may have the means of obtaining so great an addition to the ordinary blessings of existence. If Mr. Malthus had insisted a little more upon these matters, his essay would have perhaps excited less surprise and less opposition. There can, however, be no doubt of the general propriety of his views, while many of them are traced with a pathos and feeling which do him the highest honour. In the following passage, with which we shall conclude this article, he sums up in one emphatic and nervous address. "I think it will be admitted," says he, "that if we apply the spirit of St. Paul's declarations respecting marriage to the present state of society, and the known constitution of our nature, the natural interference with higher duties, it is right; when it does, it is wrong. According to the genuine principles of moral science, 'The method of coming at the will of God from the light of nature, is to inquire into the tendency of the action to promote or diminish the general happiness.' There are perhaps few actions that tend so directly to diminish the general happiness, as to marry without the means of supporting children. He who commits this act, therefore, clearly offends against the will of God; and having become a burden on the society in which he lives, and plunged himself and family into a situation in which virtuous habits are preserved with more difficulty than in any other, he appears to have violated his duty to his neighbours and to himself, and thus to have listened to the voice of passion in opposition to higher obligations."

* The book, in its later editions, is in two volumes 8vo., and the full title is as follows:—"An Essay on the Principle of Population; or a view of its Past and Present Effects on Human Happiness: with an Inquiry into our Prospects respecting the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions. By T. R. Malthus, A. M., late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge."

CONTINENTAL REFINEMENT.

The discomforts endured in travelling in many parts of the Continent, have frequently been made the subject of satirical remark; for an immense number of conveniences and luxuries which an English-man is accustomed to at home, are not to be found in any of the inns, and, indeed, never were heard of by the natives. It is only since the peace of 1814 that the use of forks at meals has become common in France; and even yet, at some stages on the roads, the only fork to be found is perhaps one which the postilion carries in his pocket for general accommodation. If such useful instruments as table-forks be of so recent introduction into France, what must still be the case with respect to many less important domestic utensils. A laughable instance of the ignorance of the conveniences of the English was lately told to us by a gentleman who had been some time in France. In the course of his journey, he had occasion to visit the house or chateau of a landed proprietor, one of the inferior noblesse, by whom he was kindly entertained for some days. During his stay, his host took occasion to mention that he had received a present of a packet of stoneware articles from his son, who was at the time on a visit to England. "But," said he, "there is one article which we can make nothing of; its use seems a mystery; it has appeared

[redacted] some way employed in ma- [redacted]e have tried, and it does not [redacted]he purpose." "Let me see it," [redacted]nglishman, "and I shall try to [redacted]." The mysterious little article of [redacted]s accordingly produced, and turned [redacted] what will our readers imagine ?—a [redacted] a thing with a lid, which is to be found [redacted] every wash-stand in Great Britain ; and [redacted]om the pierced sole in the inside, to allow [redacted]d to drain from the soap, had given the [redacted]on to the family of the Frenchman, that it must have been a new species of teapot.

The author of a work entitled "Private Anecdotes of Foreign Courts," presents the following sketch of the progress of refinement in Germany, which in some places is much behind France in its civilised usages :—"In some of the most refined cities of Germany, civilisation does not seem to have made the slightest progress during the last seven centuries. At Munich, for instance, the capital of Bavaria, at the principal hotel (the Red Deer) frequented by citizens of the first respectability, as well as by officers, both civil and military, of his majesty's household, they bring you, if you ask for a towel in the morning, a piece of linen fit only for a razor-rag ' if you require water to wash yourself, a small *mine glassful* is presented on a saucer ! An Italian gentleman, who had been accustomed in his own country to wash in a Christian-like manner, with a sufficiency of water, having desired the waiter at the said hotel to bring him some, and seeing the man approach with a *glass and saucer*, very innocently said, ' I don't want it *to drink*, but to wash with.' ' Well !' answered the fellow, pertly enough, ' and *there it is* !' Why ! how the deuce,' rejoined the other, ' is a man to wash himself in a spoonful of water ?' ' Ah, bless you, sir,' exclaimed the waiter, taking the fluid into his mouth, and then spitting it on his hands and rubbing his face therewith, ' that's the way for any man to wash his face "

In the chief inns of Vienna—and, in short, throughout Austria generally—instead of a bolster at the head of the bed, you find a sack, either of oats, corn, or chopped hay. The bedstead itself is not unlike the boxes wherein the poor are conveyed, when dead, to be buried by the parish—just big enough to hold one small-sized person. and certainly *not* sufficiently large to accommodate a moderately-seized man. The consequence is, that an individual of six feet or so, must knock out the footboard, and place the half of his legs upon a chair, in order to stretch himself *at his ease* which the [redacted]ges of the country say it only necessary *after* [redacted] *dead*. The coverlid of this horror, which [redacted]dly term a bedstead, is only large and [redacted]gh to lay upon the surface of the machine, [redacted]e upper sheet is commonly sewed all roun[redacted] it ; so that when inside this *bed*, the air obtrudes itself on all sides, unless you have a pair of sheets of your own to wrap round you. At Hanover, the coverlid is a linen bag filled with feathers, sufficient to smother those who have not been used to such a thing ; and the sight of it reminds one of the cruel operation formerly practised upon poor wretches in the last stage of hydrophobia."

LINKS IN NATURE.

NATURE, in her creative powers, seems ever to keep in view the most perfect order of arrangement ; and we may observe, not only in her noblest, but in her lowest and most inanimate works, a similar system of goodness and wisdom displayed. Into whatever department of animal organisation we pursue our investigations, we are equally impressed with the conviction that there nowhere prevails any confusion. We find every class of creatures distinct in form and character, in a lesser or greater degree, from those of other classes ; at the same time, we cannot help remarking, that, every where within the comprehension of our visual organs, there prevail certain signs of resemblance among all the orders of animated beings ; and so close are these resemblances, that naturalists have found great difficulty in assigning the proper order or place in the scale of creation to those animals which are so peculiar in their character.

The signs of resemblance among animals are described as links in creation, and, as such, are worthy of our notice. In examining these links, it would appear that Nature has pursued a great and universal plan in producing a system of animal organi[redacted]sation, rising gradually from the most simple to the most complex So obvious has this principle been, that some writers have not scrupled to allege that Man who occupies the highest rank in creation has sprung from the lowest atom, and, by a series of progressions, has at length arrived at what he now is. But this is a mere idle fancy. By a fixed law of nature, there can be no advancement of any class of animals out of their order and species. Each creature has its place, and there it and its descendants remain for ever. The dog which lives in the present day is no farther advanced in the scale than its predecessors five thousand years ago. Man is the only animal who is susceptible of advancement in intelligence ; and by the operation of which intelligence, his form may be cultivated and improved, but certainly not altered. There, for instance, prevails a remarkable resemblance betwixt man and some descriptions of the orang-outang, both in external form and internal organisation ; and from this resemblance, some fanciful persons have imagined that man is but a superior race of the monkey tribes. But this is clearly an absurdity. The apparent similarity betwixt man and the orang-outang is simply a following out of the principle of universal resemblances. The orang-outang may be called the link betwixt the human and brute form ; but betwixt that animal and the human being there is a great and impassable gulf. The most degraded of the savage tribes of mankind may be raised, by education and habits of civilisation, to take a station among the highest ranks in society ; but monkeys, in all their varieties, must for ever retain their place among the most nauseous and intractable of the brute creation.

We may find, by pursuing this mode of inquiry, that the links which connect all classes of the animal creation in one continued chain, is equally evident. The brute creation is connected with that of birds and fishes, and the latter with that of reptiles. The siren, first placed by Linnæus as an amphibious animal, was afterwards declared to be a fish, and approaching the nature of an eel. The weasel, in some of its species, approaches the monkey and squirrel tribes ; and the flying squirrel, the flying lizzard, and flying fish, approach the bird creation. The ostrich is allowed to be the principal link which connects the quadruped species with that of birds. In its general appearance, as well as in the structure of the stomach, it has a near resemblance to the camel ; in its voice, instead of a whistle, it has a graut like that of a hog ; in its disposition, it is as easily tamed as a horse, and has, like him, been employed as a racer, though in its speed it far outstrips the swiftest race-horse in the world. At the factory of Podor, on the river Senegal, two ostriches were carefully broken in, the strongest of which, though young, would run swifter with two negroes on his back, than a racer of the best breed. Not less remarkable is the character of the bat, which may be said to be both a bird and a beast. This animal is furnished with thin membranes stretched over its fore paws, and extending between these and two hinder extremities, by which means it possesses the faculty of flying like the birds ; its body resembles the mouse, and like that animal suckles its young ; during the winter season, it remains in a torpid state, coiled up and suspended by the hind claws to rafters or roofs of barns or cottages. The duckbill of New South Wales unites the three different classes of quadrupeds, birds, and that order of amphibials which connects the quadrupeds with that of the fishes. Its feet, which are four, are those of a quadruped, but each is webbed like a water-fowl's ; and instead of a snout, it has the precise bill of a shoveller, or any other broad-billed water-bird. The whole body is covered with long fur, exactly resembling an otter ; yet it lives like a lizard, chiefly in water, digs and burrows, under the banks of rivers, and feeds on aquatic plants and aquatic animals. The seal or sea-calf may be said to be a connecting link between the quadrupeds and fishes, it being a mammalian animal, and can live either in the water or on the land. The sea-horse of the polar regions may also be similarly denominated ; for he lives sometimes on the water and sometimes on the ice ; is web-footed, to assist him in swimming, and has two enormous tusks, bending down from the upper jaw, which, together with his claws, enable him to climb the icy beach, when he chooses to leave the watery element to visit the earth, where he seems to enjoy himself fully, with as much ease as in the other.

When we return to the consideration of the bird species, we find, as among the mammalian tribes, a vast superiority manifested by some, when compared with others of the same order ; and the different shades of form and instinct which distinguish them, will be found to blend together with the same uniformity as is the case with the others It would be vain, with such limited space, to attempt even to give an outline of a subject so diffuse, and we must therefore restrict ourselves to the mere links which connect the different classes.

The penguin may be regarded as the principal link between birds and fishes ; it approaches the fishes in conformation as well as in disposition and habits ; it seldom leaves the water ; and while other aquatic birds only skim the surface of that element, it follows its prey to the greatest depths The flying-fish furnishes another specimen of the connection : it is furnished with long pectorial fins, by which it is enabled to rise from out the water, and fly for a time in the air. Whenever the fins become dry, the animal is obliged to dip again into the water to replenish the moisture, when it can again resume its flight ; its head is scaly, but it is without teeth,

When the innumerable tribes of ocean come before our notice, we again find the different degrees of form, instinct, and capabilities, which have arrested our attention on the solid parts of the earth. Along a multitude of strange forms, with stranger habits, we have to pass, until we find the animal and vegetable kingdoms combined in the person of the hydra or polype. This creature is said to grow in some parts of the ocean to an immense size. In the Straits of Messina, and in the English Channel, it has been found with arms ten feet in length ; if dissected in halves, each half, by its own formation and instinctive efforts, will produce the half that is deficient ; an in this manner, an individual of the trible may be multiplied into countless numbers. It seems quite insensible to pain, and appears to be in as perfect health and contentment, when turned inside out, as when in its natural state. The fresh-water polype is possessed of the same powers of reproduction, and it propagates by shooting out living young ones, like buds. Towards winter, these animals lay eggs, which are hatched by the warmth of spring, and thus provide for a continuance of the species in case of accidents during the cold season.

We must now return to the link which connects the bird species with the winged tribes of insects, and the beautiful and brilliantly-plumaged humming-bird presenting itself, the change is almost imperceptioly effected. The humming-bird, the least of the feathered tribe, feeds, like some insects, on the sweets of the flowers alone ; and, like the bee and the butterfly, it collects them while on the wing ; its beak is pointed like a needle ; its tongue, like that of many insects, can be thrown out as a dart ; its claws are not thicker than a common pin, its nest is about an inch deep, its egg is about the size of a small pea, its body is adorned with feathers of the richest hues, and covered with a down that makes it resemble a velvet flower ; when taken, it expires instantly ; and after death, on account of its extreme beauty, it is worn by the Indian ladies as an ear-ing. From the humming-bird we have to look downwards along the winged insects, to where that species mingles with the inferior orders of the same class—the worms. The transformation of the silk-worm caterpiller, and other insects, is one of the many wonders of the natural world ; the insect, after being hatched, remains in the form of a crawling grub, and feeds voraciously on the plant, where, by the admirable forethought of the parent insect, the egg had been deposited, and where, by the influence of the sun, it had been nurtured into life ; others, the May-fly for instance, fix their eggs in the interior of some herby substance, which is deposited in sand at the bottom of pools, where the egg is hatched and a maggot produced, and this in course of time being elevated by the warmth of spring to the surface of the water, it bursts forth a beautiful and winged insect. The caterpillar and silk-worm, after a short time, assume a state of torpidity, in which condition they remain for a certain number of days, enclosed in a covering of their own spinning ; they then suddenly come forth a moth or butterfly, endowed with wings and other organs suitable for their new state of existence.

The order of worms presents an infinite variety, and form the lowest order of animated creatures, and may be traced to the almost invisible animalculæ, which are only discernible by the powerful aid of the microscope ; and we can also follow the same tribe, to where in the form of coral, madrepores, and millepores, they mingle with the mineral kingdom. Coral its externally an animal, and internally a rock : while madrepores and millepores have a stoney covering, and contain the animal section of their nature within ; the calcareous secretions of both instantly become rocks the moment the animals die. These secretions form immense ridges of rocks, which, in the Indian seas, are known to extend to five hundred, and even to seven hundred miles in length, with a depth irregular and uncertain. Captain Flinders sailed in the Gulf of Carpentaria by the side of reefs of this description for five hundred miles ; and more recently, Captain King, seven hundred miles, by rocks which were forming and evidently increasing.

RAMBLES IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE MUSEUMS.

We shall now conduct the stranger in London to some of the more distinguished collections of those objects of interest which have been for ages industriously gathered together from all quarters of the globe, to illustrate the history of man, and the sciences he has discovered. In all nations, the progress of what are called the fine arts has been regarded as an unerring criterion of advancement in civilization and refinement, for the powers and sensibilities of the human mind may universally be estimated by the grandeur and purity of its own creations. Hence, every relic of architecture, painting, or sculpture, from Egypt or from Greece, has been preserved with an unremitting solicitude, not as mere curiosities for the admiration of the antiquarian, but as memorials which record for the benefit of posterity the intellectual character of those nations in ages which extend far beyond the reach of history or tradition. The Romans were essentially a nation of warriors, and from the period when their city consisted only of a few straggling huts, to that in which it became a "city of palaces," their intellectual and moral energies were absorbed in the great ambition of raising the seven-hilled city to the proud position of being mistress of the world, and they had little leisure consequently to cultivate or attach much intrinsic and permanent importance to the advancement of the fine arts. Shortly after the sun of Christianity, however, had arisen, and began to dissipate with its benignant rays the mists of superstition which still overhung the pagan world, a race of artists—the inspired masters—arose in Italy, who, selecting for their designs the holiest themes on which the imagination can dwell, produced pictures of such sublimity of conception, and power of execution, as render them to this day consecrated among the proudest achievements of human genius. In Great Britain, which has been in its turn, both by land and by sea, mistress of the civilised world, the fine arts have never attained, comparatively speaking, such lofty pre-eminence ; yet exhibitions containing modern pictures, which display vast power of genius and exquisite taste, have never been wanting in London, although it must be confessed that in all such collections the exhibition of any of the ancient masters seldom fails to throw all modern competitors to an immeasurable distance into the shade. In the Dulwich Gallery, the Angerstein Gallery, the Gallery of Ancient Masters in Pall Mall, and in other picture galleries that are every season open to the public, not only the connoisseur, but all persons of any imagination, feeling, and taste, may beguile many hours away in delightful recreation, now [redacted]lling on the masterpieces of the art, which excite all the awe and the apprehension of sublimity, and now on vividly depicted scenes, which strike the chord of those more subdued and impassioned feelings which lie "too deep for tears." Let us then pause for a moment to give a brief account of.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

This noble institution will be found occupying a considerable space of ground in Great Russell Street—a street of some length and importance, extending from Russell Square to Tottenham Court Road—a quarter of the metropolis lying north from Holborn, from which thoroughfare it may be reached. On entering its gate, which is guarded on each side by a sentinel, we find ourselves in a spacious quadrangle, with an Ionic colonnade on the south side, and the main building on the north. On the right hand, passing under a small archway, and turning then to the left, we find our way to the reading-room of the library, which is open to the public under the most liberal regulations. The building, which measures 216 feet in length and 57 in height, consists of one principal mansion, with two main wings, which are allotted for the dwelling-place of some of the principal officers of the institution. The architect was at the period it was built, a celebrated and first-rate artist named Peter Puget, a native of Marseilles, who was sent over to this country from Paris by Ralph, the first Duke of Montague, for the express purpose of erecting this splendid edifice. On ascending from this area by a flight of steps, we find ourselves in a spacious entrance-hall ; on the left hand in which we observe the broad stone steps of the great staircase. Immediately facing us on entrance is a fine statue of Shakspeare, which was executed by Ronbilliac, and bequeathed to the museum by Garrick. The illustrious bard is represented standing, and leaning forward a little on the right arm, and the expression of the countenance resembles much the portraits executed of him from the monumental bust in Stratford Church, which, if the tradition may be credited, was copied from a cast after nature. Near the staircase also, is a marble monument of the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer, who is represented holding in her hands a small figure of the Genius of the Thames. A specimen of Hindoo sculpture, a Burmese idol, several Arabic inscriptions in basalt, also adorn the entrancehall. It was formerly the regulation that all visitors should subscribe their names in a book ; but since the admission of the public indiscriminately, this custom has been abolished. On ascending the grand staircase, we may observe that the ceiling is ornamented by a painting representing Phaeton soliciting Apollo for permisson to drive his chariot. It appears somewhat faded, but was executed by Charles de la Fosse, one of the best colourists of the French school. Other paintings and architectural decorations, which were executed by James Rousseau, likewise adorn the staircase, and these not many years ago were cleaned and retouched by Rigaud. We have now arrived at the first landing-place, where our attention is arrested by an excellent specimen of the polar bear, procured in one of the late arctic expeditions ; and also a specimen of the musk-ox from Melville Island. The musk-ox, as our readers may be aware, is a ruminating animal, about the size of a small cow. Its hair, particularly round the neck and chest, is long and shaggy, often reaching to the ground, and its short horns have a spiral twist. Still ascending the staircase, and now turning to the left, we are presented with noble specimens of a male and female giraffe or cameleopard, the tallest of all the mammiferous animals, measuring, as Cuvier estimates, eighteen feet in height. The skin of these animals is of a dirty cream colour masked with dark-brown irregular-shaped patches. The cameleopard is remarkable for its very long and erect neck, which enables it to tear down the leaves and boughs from the high branches of the forest-trees. Its legs however, are comparatively slender. It is an inhabitant of Africa, and the male specimen before us is finer than the one which is preserved in the Edinburgh College Museum.

You now enter the suite of apartments, on what in London is called the "first floor," the first room of which is surrounded by erect glass cases containing a vast variety of artificial curiosities from all the more uncivilised parts of the globe—from the arctic to the antarctic regions. The ceiling of this room, following up the design represented over the grand staircase, is adorned by a painting representing the fall of Phaeton, which was also painted by the same artist, Charles de la Fosse. The contents of the glass cases which surrounded this room need scarcely be described, since they consist of an almost innumerable variety of dresses, weapons, domestic ntensils, and various implements of labour devised by people in distant regions, which are still only in a state of semi-civilisation. The dresses of the Esquimaux, the spears, arrows, and harpoons of the South Sea Islanders, the horse-skin coat of mail used by the Arancarian Indians on the west coast of South America, and the curiosities purchased by Mr. Bullock at the sale of the Mexican Museum, are all peculiarly interesting, and demand the particular notice of the visitor. In the centre of this room are glass table-cases, containing a collection of univalve shells, arranged in the orders of Cuvier, which cannot fail to interest the lovers of natural history. But let us proceed into the adjacent apartments, the second, third, and fourth rooms, where we find the very interesting collections of dried plants by Sir Joseph Bankes and Sir Hans Sloane. These bear ample testimony to the infinite zeal by which these naturalists were animated in the progress of their labours. Here also we find a collection of English fossils, arranged in the order of the strata wherein they were found. In the room adjoining is a most splendid collection of insects, preserved in cabinets. They individually appear to have been prepared with great care, and do much honour to the pains and taste of the conservator, more especially that the science of entomology is at present little more than struggling into existence. In the sixth room, near the door of entrance, we may pause to notice an original deed in Latin, written on papyrus. It is a conveyance of some land to a monastery, dated A. D. 572, bought at the sale of the Pinelli library. Opposite is a specimen of the reed—*Cyperus papyrus*—of which this the most ancient kind of paper was made ; hence, indeed, the origin of the word *paper* ; and as the ancients wrote upon leaves, hence also the origin of designating our pages by the word folio. The eighth room is devoted to a collection of seals, vases, bronzes, &c. The seals are principally baronial, monastic, ecclesiastical, and municipal, and very curious to the eye of an antiquary. The Hindoo bronzes also merit particular attention, illustrating as they do, many of the most remarkable features of the Hindoo mythology. But we have now arrived at the saloon, which with the five adjoining rooms constitute the most popular and attractive portion of the museum, as they contain the general collection of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, corals, shells, &c. The dome of the saloon is ornamented by another painting of Charles de la Fosse, representing as some have supposed, the apotheosis of Isis, but, as is more reasonably conjectured, the birth of Minerva. Shackleton's portrait of George the Second, over the fire-place here, also attracts much attention, as do the decorations by Jacques Rousseau, and the garlands of flowers by Monoyer. The varieties of monkeys, lemurs, and bats, which are here preserved, are well classified, and particularly numerous. Among them may be noticed the chimbansè, or jocko, found in Guinea ; the *Sinia troglodytes* of Linnæus, said to live in society, forming huts of leaves and branches, and to attack man with clubs and stones when he approaches their dwellings ; the Malay bear, honey weasel, prairie wolf, striped hyena, Cape ant-eater, wild-cat, pu-

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ma, and sea-otter, are all in good attitudes, well stuffed, and convey to the student of natural history an accurate idea of the external charactors of these animals in their wild state. The *Marsupial* is also an interesting class of animals, many specimens of which are here preserved. These animals have two peculiar bones, crossing transversely the pubis, to which an abdominal pouch or bag is attached, and to which the young at a very early stage of foetal existence is propelled. Here they attach themselves to the teat of the mother, until they have attained the size natural to birth; long after which, on the slightest apprehension of danger, they again seek this natural shelter for refuge and protection. Of these marsupial animals, the kangaroos and opossums are the most familiar examples, species of which will be found living in the Zoological Gardens. Here too may be found a stuffed specimen of that curious animal the peccary, which, according to Shaw, not only attacks common snakes and reptiles, but even the rattlesnake, which it seizes and fixes down with its feet, while it dexterously skins it with its teeth.

A FLOOD OF THE MISSISSPPI.

[BY AUDUBON.]

Many of our larger streams, such as the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Illinois, the Arkansas, and the Red River, exhibit at certain seasons the most extensive overflowings of their waters, to which the name of *floods* is more appropriate than the term *freshets*, usually applied to the sudden risings of smaller streams. If we consider the vast extent of country through which an inland navigation is afforded by the never-failing supply of water furnished by these wonderful rivers, we cannot suppose them exceeded in magnitude by any other in the known world. It will easily be imagined what a wonderful spectacle must present itself to the eye of the traveller who, for the first time, views the enormous mass of waters, collected from the vast central regions of our continent, booming along, turbid and swollen to overflowing, in the broad channels of the Mississippi and Ohio, the latter of which has a course of more than a thousand miles, and the former of several thousand.

To give you some idea of a *Booming Flood* of these gigantic streams, it is necessary to state the causes which give rise to it. These are, the sudden melting of the snows on the mountains, and heavy rains continued for several weeks. When it happens that, during a severe winter, the Alleghany Mountains have been covered with snow to the depth of several feet, and the accumulated mass has remained unmelted for a length of time, the materials of a flood are thus prepared.

At the foot of the Falls of the Ohio, the water has been known to rise upwards of sixty feet above its lowest level. The river, at this point, has already run a course of nearly seven hundred miles, from its origin at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, during which it has received the waters of its numberless tributaries, and, overflowing all the bottom-lands or valleys, has swept along the fences and dwellings which have been unable to resist its violence. I could relate hundreds of incidents which might prove to you the dreadful effects of such an inundation, and which have been witnessed by thousands besides myself. I have known, for example, of a cow swimming through a window, elevated at least seven feet from the ground, and sixty-two above low-water mark. The house was then surrounded by water from the Ohio, which runs in front of it, while the neighbouring country was overflowed; yet the family did not remove from it, but remained in its upper portion, having previously taken off the sashes of the lower windows, and opened the doors. But let us return to the Mississippi.

There the overflow is astonishing; for no sooner has the water reached the upper part of the banks, than it rushes out and overspreads the whole of the neighbouring swamps, presenting an ocean overgrown with stupendous forest-trees. So sudden is the calamity, that every individual, whether man or beast, has to exert his utmost ingenuity to enable him to escape from the dreaded element. The Indian quickly removes to the hills of the interior, the cattle and game swim to the different stripes of land that remain uncovered in the midst of the flood, or attempt to force their way through the waters until they perish from fatigue. Along the banks of the river, the inhabitants have rafts ready made on which they remove themselves, their cattle, and their provisions, and which they then fasten with ropes or grape vines to the large trees, while they contemplate the melancholy spectacle presented by the current, as it carries off their houses and wood-yards piece by piece. Some who have nothing to lose, and are usually known by the name of *Squatters*, take this opportunity of traversing the woods in canoes, for the purpose of procuring game, and particularly the skins of animals, such as the deer and bear, which may be converted into money. They resort to the low ridges surrounded by the waters, and destroy thousands of deer, merely for their skins, leaving the flesh to putrify.

The river itself, rolling its swollen waters along, presents a spectacle of the most imposing nature. Although no large vessel, unless propelled by steam, can now make its way against the current, it is seen covered by boats laden with produce, which, running out from all the smaller streams, float silently towards the city of New Orleans, their owners meanwhile not very well assured of finding a landing-place even there. The water is covered with yellow foam and pumice, the latter, having floated from the rocky mountains of the north-west. The eddies are large and more powerful than ever. Here and there tracts of forest are observed undermined, the trees gradually giving way, and falling into the stream. Cattle, horses, bears, and deer, are seen at times attempting to swim across the impetuous mass of foaming and boiling water: whilst here and there a vulture or an eagle is observed perched on a bloated carcass, tearing it up in pieces, as regardless of the flood, as on former occasion it would have been of the numerous *sawyers* and *planters*, with which the surface of the river is covered when the water is low. Even the steamer is frequently distressed. The numberless trees and logs that float along, break its paddles, and retard its progress. Besides, it is on such occasions difficult to procure fuel to maintain its fires.

Following the river in your canoe, you reach those parts of the shores that are protected against the overflowing of the waters, and are called *Levées*. There you find the whole population of the district at work repairing and augmenting those artificial barriers, which are several feet above the level of the fields. Every person appears to dread the opening of a *crevasse*, by which the waters may rush into his fields. In spite of all exertions, however, the *crevasse* opens, the water bursts impetuously over the plantations, and lays waste the crops which so lately were blooming in all the luxuriance of spring. It opens up a new channel, which, for aught I know to the contrary, may carry its waters even to the Mexican Gulf.

I have floated on the Mississippi and Ohio when thus swollen, and have in different places visited the submersed lands of the interior, propelling a light canoe by the aid of a paddle. In this manner I have traversed immense portions of the country overflowed by the waters of these rivers; and particularly whilst floating over the Mississippi bottom-lands, I have been struck with awe at the sight. Little or no current is met with, unless when the canoe passes over the bed of a bayou. All is silent and melancholy, unless when the mournful bleating of the hemmed-in deer reaches your ear, or a dismal scream of an eagle or a raven is heard, as the foul bird rises, disturbed by your approach, from the carcass on which it was allaying its craving appetite. Bears, cougars, lynxes, and all other quadrupeds that can ascend the trees, are observed crouched among their top-branches. Hungry in the midst of abundance, although they see floating around them the animals on which they usually prey, they dare not venture to swim to them. Fatigued from exertions which they have made in reaching the dry land, they will there stand the hunter's fire, as if to die by a ball were better than to perish amid the waste of waters. On occasions like this, all these animals are shot by hundreds.

Opposite the city of Natchez, which stands on a bluff bank of considerable elevation, the extent of inundated land is immense, the greater portion of the tract lying between the Mississippi and the Red River, which is more than thirty miles in breadth, being under water. The mail-bag has often been carried through the immersed forest, in a canoe, for even a greater distance, in order to be forwarded to Natchitochez.

But now, kind reader, observe this great flood gradually subsiding, and again see the mighty changes which it has effected. The waters have now been carried into the distant ocean. The earth is every where covered by a deep deposit of muddy loam, which, in drying, splits into deep and narrow chasms, presenting a reticulated appearance, and from which, as the weather becomes warmer, disagreeable, and at times noxious, exhalations arise, and fill the lower stratum of the atmosphere as with a dense fog. The banks of the river have almost every where been broken down in a greater or less degree. Large streams are now found to exist where none were formerly to be seen, having forced their way in a direct line from the upper parts of the bands. These are by the navigator called *short-cuts*. Some of them have proved large enough to produce a change in the navigation of the Mississippi. If I mistake not, one of these, known by the name of the *Grand Cut-off*, and only a few miles in length, has directed the river from its natural course, and has shortened it by fifty miles. The upper parts of the islands present a bulwark consisting of an enormous mass of floated trees of all kinds which have lodged there. Large sand-banks have been completely removed by the impetuous whirls of the waters, and have been deposited in other places. Some appear quite new to the eye of the navigator, who has to mark their situation and bearings in his logbook. The trees on the margins of the banks have in many parts given way. They are seen bending over the stream like the grounded arms of an overwhelmed army of giants. Every where are heard the lamentations of the farmer and planter, whilst their servants and themselves are busily employed in repairing the damages occasioned by the floods. At one *crevasse* an old ship or two, dismantled for the purpose, are sunk, to obstruct the passage opened by the still rushing waters, while new earth is brought to fill up the chasms. The squatter is seen shouldering his rifle, and making his way through the morass, in search of his lost stock, to drive the survivors home, and save the skins of the drowned. New fences have every where to be formed; even new houses must be erected, to save which from a like disaster, the settler places them on an elevated platform, supported by pillars made of the trunks of trees. The lands must likewise be ploughed anew; and if the season is not too far advanced, a crop of corn and potatoes may yet be raised. But the rich prospects of the planter are blasted. The traveller is impeded in his journey, the creeks and smaller streams having broken up their banks in a degree proportionate to their size. A bank of sand, which seems firm and secure, suddenly gives way beneath the traveller's horse, and the next moment the animal has sunk in the quicksand, either to the chest in front, or over the crupper behind, leaving its master in a situation not to be envied.

Unlike the mountain-torrents and small rivers of other parts of the world, the Mississippi rises but slowly during these floods, continuing for several weeks to increase at the rate of about an inch in the day. When at its height, it undergoes little fluctuation for some days, and after this it subsides as slowly as it rose. The usual duration of a flood is from four to six weeks, although on some occasions it is protracted to two months.

If the streamlets of the European continent afford illustrations of the formation of strata, how much more must the Mississippi, with its ever-shifting sand-banks, its crumbling shores, its enormous masses of drift timber, the source of future beds of coal, its extensive and varied alluvial deposits, and its mighty mass of waters rolling sullenly along, like the flood of eternity!—*American Ornithology.*

The foregoing sketch of the nature of American floods ought not to be lost upon persons designing to emigrate. It will point out the propriety of settlers taking exceeding care that they do not select a location in those low-lying districts in the Mississippi Valley which are subject to such devastating inundations.

MISCELLANEA.

THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF HERTFORD.—The earthly remains of this once celebrated individual were paraded to the grave by a cordon of royal carriages at once calculated to bring to remembrance the by-gone days of Court infamy, and those periods of obscene prodigality, which leave a never-to-be-creased blot on the page of history. Where is the man who could give a faithful biographical sketch of the last forty years of the life of the Marchioness of Hertford! Many are old enough to recollect the daily visit of the late Princely profligate to Manchester-square,—of his driving through the most unfrequented streets from Charton House, with closed blinds, at *four* every afternoon, and repeating his visit again in the evening, and silently returnsng at the dead hour of night. Such was the unbounded influence which for a long period the Marchioness possessed over the Royal heart, that not only did the late Lord Castlereagh negociate many of his hellish schemes through her, but she was the *intrigante* employed by most of the foreign ambassadors, who purchased of her the state secrets of the time. It is a matter of dispute not easy of decision whlch of the two "notorious" Marchienesses profited most by Princely prodigality. There are many tales yet to tell, and which shall hereafter be told, of the secret history of these women, distinguished alike as being the favourites of one of the least honoured and most profligate Princes that ever lived.

EXECUTIONS IN ROME.—The execution of criminals in Rome, says Dr Clarke, is carried on with a vast deal of solemnity, and it is very rare indeed to see an instance of what is called in England dying hard. The most hardened villain, subdued by long confinement, and the natural superstition of the country, approaches death dispirited and repentant. I remember, however, one instance to the contrary. A bricklayer was, by some means or other, cheated out of his property by a priest and a lawyer, the last of whom was his relation. He made the usual application for justice, which was followed, as usual, with no redress. For some time he bore his misfortune with firmness, and without complaint; at length, however, the sense of his injuries pressed so hard upon him, that he became desperate, and incensed almost to madness. In this state of mind he went one day into the church of St. Giacomo, in the Corso, when the priest was officiating, and shot him dead at the altar. He was apprehended, condemned, and led to execution. Every means had been used to prevail on him to confess his crime, and receive absolution, but in vain. The fatal cord was fastened to his neck; the most celebrated friar in Rome had been selected to attend him; the last moment approached, when the friar once more begged he would make confession of his sin. "Upon one condition I will comply with your request," said the undaunted criminal "let me but have a slap at the lawyer, and then I will confess both my sins at once."

DENMARK.—The King of Denmark has at length promulgated the constitution which was promised some time ago. There are four ordinances establishing distinct provincial States in the four provinces which compose the Danish monarchy. These are—1, the Islands; 2, Jutland; 3, Sleswick; 4, Hollsein. The State or Parliament for the islands may be taken as a specimen of the others, and are thus constituted. Copenhagen and its suburbs, comprising about a fourth of the whole population (110,000), returns 12 members; the other market towns return 11; the greater landholders 17; and the smaller 20; making 60 elected members. To these the King adds by nomination, 2 clergymen and 4 landholders, so that the legislative body consists of 66 members. In Copenhagen the franchise is conferred on every owner of houses or lands worth 4000 rix dollars (about £900, we believe); in the other towns, on those worth 1000 rix dollars. In the country the voters are of three clases; the first, landholders possessing 25 "hartkorn acres" with monorial rights; the second, those possessing 5 hartkorn acres of arable, and 8 of forest or mill land; the third, those possessing houses to the value of 2000 rix dollars. The elector must be 25 years of age, and a bankrupt and person convicted of any crime. The representative must be thirty years of age, and have twice the amount of property required in an elector. He is chosen for six years, and is not re-eligible; and the electors choose at the same time a substitute to act and vote for him in his absence. The Crown does not reserve the initiative of laws to itself, for every member is at liberty to submit any proposition he deems advantageous or necessary. The King communicates with the assembly by a Royal commissioner, who has the privilege of speaking, but not of voting. The members are "to be guided by their own conscientious convictions," and are "*not to allow themselves to be bound by instinctions from constituents!*" Each is to receive four rix dollars a-day (about 17s.,) and travelling expenses. No minister of state or high official person is eligible. A condensed report of the proceedings drawn up under the inspection of the President, and submitted to the Royal Commissioner, is to be printed. Though this plan of representation is woefully lame in many respects, we still recognise in it the germs of future liberty, and hail it with joy. We remember with what bitter disdain we regarded the legislatures of the small German States when first established; and yet we have lived to see these apparently contemptible bodies become organs of public opinion too powerful for the controul of those princes who hoped to render them the passive instruments of their will. The truth is, that in these times of spreading intelligence, the activity of the public mind, is such, that it can accomplish great changes with very imperfect machinery. Give us but a few inch-

es on which to plant a *fulcru*[m] the mightiest masses. Let us [k] opened in any part of Europe, [i] utter their thoughts freely, and p[ut] vance, and the foundation of gre[at] provement is laid from that moment. Denmark has acted wisely. His Stat[e] and poor; and he has no chance of mai[n] consequence, except by cultivating those vantages which liberty, the parent of indu[s]tr, and intelligence, brings with it.

ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.—We mentio[ned] few days ago, that Captain Back had taken up his winter quarters at Great Slave Lake; and as we have not room to insert his letter to the Geographical Society in full, we shall here give a few particulars as to his route. The places will be found in the map prefixed to Oliver & Boyd's Cabinet Library, No. 9. Captain Back left Cumberland House on the 7th June, which is in lat. 54°. lon. 101½°. With very hard labour he reached, at the end of July, Fort Chippewyans, on Athabacca Lake, about 500 miles NW. from the former station. On the 7th August he arrived at Fort Resolution, on the South side of Slave Lake, about 200 mile NW. from Chippewyan. His route was hitherto along a known tract, but he now set out to explore the country to the NE. In this direction he found many lakes some of them very large, several rivers, and at one a cataract seventy feet high. He pushed his researches to a point in lat. 63° 41', long. 108° 12, about 115 miles East of Fort Enterprise, and 109 South from the nearest point of Bathurst Inlet, which communicates with the Arctic ocean; and from this point the coldness of the nights, and the shattered state of his bark, compelled him to return on the 1st September. He has fixed his winter quarters at a spot on the east border of Slave Lake in lat. 62° 48', and lon. 109° [W.], to which he gives the name of Fort Reliance. His letter is dated 7th December. It is about 600 miles from the point where Captain Ross's discoveries terminated, and about 700 from the narrow isthmus near which Ross wintered. From this port he will probably start in April, and in the interval betwixt that and September, he will have time to trace so much of the coast between Melville Peninsula and Cape Turnagain, as to clear up the geography of that part of America, in all its essential features. It may be necessary to explain that the places named "Forts" in the narrative, are merely houses occupied for a part of the year by the agents of the fur traders. Captain Back has built an observatory, where he is making magnetical and meteorolo[gical] observations.—*Scotsman.*

MAN NOT THE ONLY CLOTHING ANI[MAL]. most all animals come into the world co[vered] clothing adapted to their condition. Man exception became he can clothe himself. He is not, however, the only exception; nor is he the only animal that can clothe itself. The larva or grub of that species of moth which is called the "clothes moth," manufactures, as soon as it comes into the world, a coat for itself, of hair or wool, and for the protection of its tender skin, lines it with silk. This is a curious and singular fact. If this coat were the insect's natural convering, it would grow with the insect's growth; but it is artificial and some provision, therefore, must be made for its enlargement, as the grub increases in size. If additional length only were required the task would be easy; the convering being cylindrical, all that would be necessary would be effected by adding a ring or two at the top or the bottom. But the coat must be widened, and this is an operation which is not so easily performed; but the little insect, as if it had learned the art of tailoring accomplishes its object with equal ease and success. It begins, as an experienced workman would do, by making two slits, one on each side, in order to give additional width, and then it introduces two slips of the same materials, to fill up the space; but it sees—or at least acts as it it foresaw—that if the slits were made on each side, from one and to the other, at once, the coat would fall off: it proceeds, therefore, with caution and at first slits its garment on each side only half way down, and when it has completed the enlargement of that half, proceeds in like manner to enlarge the other. What more could be done by a skilful tailor? And, be it observed that this operation is performed, not by imitation, for it never saw the thing done; nor by practice, for it is its first attempt. The facts are curious, and worthy of attention. It comes into existence naked. Whence has it learned that a covering is necessary? Who has taught it to choose the proper material? Or from whom has it learned to employ those within its reach, and fit them for it use? Who has taught it to felt and fashion them into a coat? Who has taught it that the coat must be enlarged, in order to suit its growth? Whence has it learned, to enlarge its covering without taking it off, or leaving itself naked? If ingenuity and foresight are denied to the insnet, its instinct shows that there is wisdom somewhere. Do we look for intelligence in a senseless necessity?—*Crombie's Natural Theolog*

WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES.—No man, says old Lady Aldborough, understands better how to get into a scrape than Lord Brudenell, and no woman so well knew how to get out of one as his Lordship's wife, the ci-devant Mrs. Johnson. A man is a fool, says the experienced old lady, to seduce a woman, and then marry her,—be ter marry first, and practice the acts of seduction afterwards. There are many who think with her Ladyship, but we suspect there are few who would exactly follow her advice, or profit by that example, which has made so deep an impression upon the minds of all who knew her. Lord and Lady Brudenell *might* have profited by her instructive principle, but they would not.

RANT.—England, the eye of the world, shall not be put out by all the Whigs, Radicals, and good for nothing Utilitarians in the world. Englishmen, all who deserve the name, take an oath to this effect, between the cradles of your children and the graves of your fathers!—*Frazer's Magazine.*

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